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New York's Sales Tax Held Legal by High Court; Canada to Vote March 26

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 29, 1940

New York Wins Sales Tax Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that New York City's 2 per cent sales tax, as applied to products brought into the City from outside the State, does not infringe the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution.

The Court also sustained a Government contention that a Federal Court of Appeals has no right to supervise the administrative action of the Federal Communications Commission. The tribunal reversed a decision directing the FCC to reconsider an application by the Pottsville (Pa.) Broadcasting Company for a radio station construction permit without at the same time considering two other applications subsequently filed.

Canadian General Election Set for March 26

OTTAWA (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King has announced that the general election in Canada would be held March 26.

Nomination day in all constituencies will be Monday, March 11. John Thompson of Ottawa was appointed Special Returning Officer to take the military vote. He will go to London to get the votes of the Canadian Active Service Force.

Politics in Spotlight at A. F. of L. Session

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Eyeing forthcoming Presidential election activities, the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council arranged to open its mid-winter conference today with national politics the most vital of the varied subjects before it. William Green, President, made it clear, however, that the Council undoubtedly would refrain from active indorsement of any candidates.

CCC Enrolls 67,000 New Members

WASHINGTON (AP)—James J. McEntee, Acting Director, announced today that the Civilian Conservation Corps had enrolled 67,000 young men and World War veterans between Jan. 1 and Jan. 20. He said they would fill vacancies caused by the same number of men finishing their enlistment periods or leaving to take private employment. Approximately 105,000 more applied for enrollment than could be accommodated, he added.

Business Warned to Keep Hands Off Voters

DETROIT (AP)—C. M. Chester, Chairman of General Foods Corporation and former President of the National Association of Manufacturers, urged management today to keep "hands off attempting to influence employees in any election" this year. He added: "The employees are thoroughly capable of making up their own minds."

Italy Strengthens Air Raid Defenses

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini today ordered Italian defenses against air raids strengthened after hearing a report on the Nation's fortifications. Il Duce expressed satisfaction with the work of fortifying Italy's mainland defenses as outlined by Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, Undersecretary for War. Most of the northern frontier from France on the West to Yugoslavia on the East is believed to have been fortified, including the Brenner Pass to Germany.

Turkey Gets £15,000,000 in Allied Gold

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—A special train has arrived from Syria carrying £15,000,000 worth of gold, part of the £42,000,000 loaned Turkey by France and Britain under recent financial agreements. Credits have been established in London and Paris for the remainder of the amount.

Wheeler Accepts Mrs. Roosevelt's Bid

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has invited Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana to the White House on Feb. 5 for a discussion looking toward the formation of a Citizenship Institute under sponsorship of the American Youth Congress. The Senator accepted.

City of Flint Reaches End of Odyssey

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The freighter City of Flint, rusty and ice-flecked, has pulled into an American anchorage for the first time in four months, writing finis to its strange odyssey of international adventure.

From the lips of the 4,953-ton ship's skipper, Capt. Joseph A. Gainard, and from his doughty crew of 41 came again the story of the Flint's capture by a German man-o'-war, an enforced voyage with a German prize crew to Murmansk, Russia, and finally release off the coast of Norway.

City Where Everyone Co-ops, Greenbelt Is Making a Profit

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—If you ask anyone in Greenbelt, Md., today who owns the stores and motion picture theater he will say, "I do," for the Government's model community experiment in modern living has entered a new co-operative era. It has taken over all private business.

Greenbelt, started three years ago by the New Dealer, Rex Tugwell, now owns and runs:

1 self-service grocery store
1 drugstore with variety department
1 gasoline service station
1 valet shop
1 barber shop
1 beauty parlor
1 motion picture theater.

They Made a Profit

These combined stores made a profit last year, after all taxes and incidentals were met, of $6,000. They are expected to make a good deal more in days to come. All this profit goes back to the local consumers and to the co-operative stockholders.

Some of the fiscal ideas which a group of New England transcendalists and literary figures attempted to put into effect at Brook Farm in West Roxbury, Mass., in 1840 are now taking shape in Greenbelt, Md., with the assistance of money supplied by a Boston merchant, Edward A. Filene, who created under his will the Consumer Distribution Corporation, a nonprofit agency to assist fledgling co-operatives in getting started. Percy S. Brown is now head of the Corporation.

Under Own Sail

Greenbelt's stores and theater have now reached the point where they have just branched off from the Filene organization and are setting sail on their own.

The citizens this week started Greenbelt Consumers Service as a holding company and took over all the business of the model community of 3,000, built by the Government. Its first task will be to pay back $20,000 of a $35,000 loan by the Filene organization. Since the home stores do a business of $350,000 a year, it is hoped to do this shortly. A total of $15,000 of the original investment has already been paid back.

Way back at the start of Greenbelt the food store had a business of $200 a week. Today it averages $4,000. The gas station has a $500-a-week trade. There are today 885 homes in Greenbelt and it is growing. It is a suburb for Washington and Baltimore workers whose incomes are below a certain amount. Residents are carefully picked.

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Sees Prosperity

By a Staff Photographer

John Windsor Ives

United States Commissioner at Rio de Janeiro visiting Boston for conferences with exporters, importers, and businessmen relative to trade between the United States and Brazil.

Brazil Found On Threshold Of Trade Boom

The combination of a war blockade and the planned expansion of United States industrial activities within Brazil's vast untapped reservoir of natural resources today plants that South American country on the threshold of an unprecedented business boom. This was the opinion of John W. Ives, United States Trade Commissioner at Rio de Janeiro, who arrived in Boston today.

On the war side of the picture, Mr. Ives saw the British blockade stopping most of Brazil's heavy imports from Germany, although some of the lighter goods still trickle in through Italy, he said. On the industrial end, he noted three great United States industrial corporations launching active drives to exploit Brazil's vast rubber resources. For the first time in Brazilian history, he stated, rubber was taken this month out of the Henry Ford plantation on the Tapajoas River.

Great Future Seen

Thus, the first step in the long-planned exploitation of Brazil's vast rubber resources has been taken with potentialities of unknown proportions for putting men to work and developing a heretofore backward country into one of the greatest shipping centers of the Americas, Mr. Ives stated. The Ford rubber output is the result of the planting of 75,000 rubber trees seven years ago, which are now beginning to bear rubber.

Up until now, the trade authority said, Brazil has depended upon its wild rubber which is too expensive to compete with plantation rubber produced in the East Indies, and India. The Ford experiment is expected to open the vast United States rubber markets to Brazilian trade on a basis that may lift the southern country into prosperity, according to Mr. Ives.

Here to promote co-operation between Brazil and the United States, Mr. Ives pointed out that two great tire manufacturers, Firestone and Goodyear, also were planning expansion in Latin America. Firestone, he said, is building a new plant to be opened this year and Goodyear has opened a factory for tires on the Amazon River.

Another Plantation

Incidentally, Mr. Ives explained that Mr. Ford is starting another rubber plantation at Santarem.

These activities, along with the development of manganese, used in making steel, are reacting favorably upon Brazilian transportation systems, he added. Brazil has placed orders in the United States for 1,000 freight cars and 26 locomotives at a cost of $8,000,000

A. F. of L. Reports Increase in Jobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor estimated yesterday that 44,335,000 persons had jobs in the United States in December, 1939, an increase of 1,357,000 over the same month a year ago.

Describing this as an "important employment gain," the Federation said it had reduced the army of unemployed by nearly 800,000, "that is, enough jobs have been created to provide for more than 550,000 added to the working population, and to give work to nearly 800,000 of the unemployed, leaving 9,379,000 still unemployed."

At the same time, the Social Security Board issued a statement noting that employment opportunities in December, 1939, "following the usual seasonal trend," were below those of November, 1939. A 5½ per cent decline in job placements, the Board said, served to increase claims and payments for unemployment compensation.

Despite the 5½ per cent drop, however, the Board said the placement total for the month was the highest for any December in the 6-year history of the Public Employment Service.

$39,625,651 Tobin Budget Reveals Cuts

Snow removal cost expected to lift sum—WPA cuts made—Police allowance is higher.

Boston's 1940 budget of $39,625,651.26, as submitted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to the City Council today, was approximately $300,000 under last year's allowance of $39,945,349.16.

The hitch, however, is in the fact that there has been no allowance made for snow removal. Appropriations for this work in past years has been approximately $400,000. It will be necessary to submit a supplementary figure later on for snow removal and if it comes within the $400,000 mark this amount will boost this year's budget above the allowances of 1939.

Does Not Encourage Cuts

In submitting this year's budget to the City Council, Mayor Tobin didn't encourage any cuts. Last year, it will be recalled, he told the Council to consider cuts. And the Council complied with chopping off $250,000.

"It is highly questionable," the Mayor's budget report said, "whether any further reduction can be made without seriously impairing the municipality and the service it is required to render."

In the field of relief allowances Mayor Tobin feels he has covered everything in his recommendation of $11,538,000 as compared with last year's $11,534,400. Mayor Tobin said that he saw no need for making a supplementary appropriation for relief this year.

In the division of personnel service the Mayor pointed out that the allowance is the lowest since 1928, with the exception of the two pay cut years of 1933 and 1934.

The Appropriations Council, of which Maurice H. Sullivan is Chairman, will begin immediate consideration of the budget. This is the earliest the budget has been submitted since 1913.

Cuts Have Been Made

However, definite cuts have been made along the line. For example, allowances for WPA projects have been reduced $218,660.98 less than last year.

In pointing out this reduction Mayor Tobin said, "Boston averaged 26,000 employees on WPA projects for the first six months of last year. Based on present quotas it is not expected the city will average more than 19,000 for the same period of time in 1940.

"With optimism for a building boom and the shortage of skilled labor and mechanics," the Mayor said, "it is doubtful if as many and expensive WPA projects will be necessary this year."

The relief figure for 1940 has been set at $1,300,000 or about the same amount that was used during last year.

While this amount is more than the allowance made in 1939 it is expected that city relief will be less than last year because of better economic conditions.

Because of the sharp criticism that has followed the appointment of additional patrolmen to the

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Going! Gone! For Only $265,000!

By a Staff Photographer

$2,000,000 Memento of Flush '20's Sold 'For a Song'

Scenes from the receiver's sale of real estate owned by the Federal National Bank of Boston, the Middlesex National Bank of Lowell, and the Essex National Bank of Haverhill. Auctioneers H. E. McCullom (left) and J. C. Benny chant their jargon to prospective buyers.

Health Insurance Finds Scant Senate Backing

Opposition to compulsory sickness insurance has arisen from many sources, since recent endeavor was made to introduce the system through Federal legislation. While this movement has subsided since the Wagner national health bill was held up, the issue remains latent, with many angles, some of which are touched on in the following article.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-three members of the United States Senate are prepared today to commit themselves against compulsory health insurance.

Only five are ready to respond in support of such insurance. Twenty-eight report themselves as yet noncommittal on the issue; two more are leaning toward support, and three are leaning away.

These striking results, the outcome of a Senate poll just taken by The Christian Science Monitor show that while the issue of compulsory health insurance may not now be a live and urgent legislative matter in Congress, a surprisingly large percentage of legislators is willing to declare their views.

Since no vote is impending, it might have been expected that more would have declined to give any commitments. But in response to a letter from this newspaper, and in replies whose anonymity is completely safeguarded, a full third were willing to take a stand in opposition to the introduction of compulsion in the handling of health insurance.

Insuperable Bloc

When any opposition movement starts with a nucleus of one third of the Senate members ready to pledge themselves, it would appear to be an insuperable bloc, unless or until conditions and circumstances alter basically.

Indeed, the revelation of this specific feeling on the part of the Senate probably explains why President Roosevelt removed Administration support from the Wagner health bill in its program for passage at the present session of Congress. It is understood that a private and informal poll had been taken previously, which indicated hostility of the Senate to the measure. To check on these reports of a private poll and the senatorial opinion they revealed, this newspaper asked each Senator the simple questions:

"Do you favor compulsory health insurance?"

"Do you oppose compulsory health insurance?"

71 Senators Reply

It was pointed out that while the query was not based on the Wagner bill as a whole, some authorities were convinced the bill would lead to compulsory insurance. Despite the natural reluctance of legislators to reply to a poll, particularly in the absence of legislative pressure on an issue, no fewer than 71 of the 95 members of the Senate answered the query addressed to them. Several expressed their disinclination to be polled but courteously stated their views.

Among the 28 legislators who declined to take any stand were many whose views are, in general, opposed to compulsion but who are waiting to examine specific proposals before declaring themselves. With a nucleus already of 33 candid opponents to compulsion, it would seem probable that a far larger group would roll up in re-

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Federal Bank Building Sold Via 'Hammer'

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

They auctioned off the old Federal National Bank Building, corner Devonshire and Water Streets, the place where once 30,000 depositors trusted their savings, for $265,000 today. When the 10-story structure went up back in the flush '20's they said it cost $2,000,000. Even today, with a $200,000 abatement announced only this morning, the building was still valued by the City at $990,000.

John A. Sullivan, 1 Hillside Terrace, Belmont, bought it "for interests," he said.

Staid old Tremont Temple, normally a Baptist Church, was a bedlam of shouting auctioneers, tense-eyed former depositors and buyers out for a bargain when Ben Temple, nationally known auctioneer from Washington, D. C., finally put the building up with two other smaller adjacent structures as a unit for bidding.

Drama Draws Crowd

This final disposition of the remaining real estate assets of the big bank that were roughly valued at $40,000,000 when it closed Dec. 14, 1931, was packed with drama. The auction had been advertised to take place in the banking rooms of the old Federal National at 85 Devonshire Street.

By 9:30 the crowd was assembling: workmen and loan agents, interested in one of the 16 smaller parcels auctioned off with the big building; men who wanted to get out of the chill wind; men in lush overcoats, blank checks in pocket, prepared to make bids in big round sums and back them up with the 25 per cent deposit; depositors, lawyers, auctioneers, and Receiver F. S. Deitrick.

By 10, when the sale was scheduled to begin, there was scant room for Ben Temple and his seven assistants to stage their jumping-jack antics. A hasty call was made to Tremont Temple, and the sale quickly transferred there. More than 2,000 persons crowded into the main floor of the hall.

Other Parcels Sold

Mr. Temple went through six or seven parcels before he paused with a touch of drama and said: "Now we come to the Federal National Bank Building."

Charles J. O'Malley, who was the largest individual depositor, leaned forward in his chair, anxious to get every word.

"What am I bid?" demanded Ben Temple in a voice that boomed through the hall, as loudly as did Dwight Moody's when he harangued olden congregations in the same dimly lit hall.

But there were no bids.

"Ten thousand dollars," someone shouted, but Ben only laughed.

Then he made an impassioned speech on the building, told how it was bringing in an annual income of $87,000 and had plenty of space to rent.

But still there were no bids. So Temple skipped to a two-family house in Lowell. It brought $1,475. This was followed by some vacant lots in the same City which brought $100, and the purchaser laughingly admitted he had never seen them.

Offered as a Unit

After many other properties were sold there was a flash-back to the Federal National Building. The heating plant for this and the two adjacent buildings is in the Journal Building. This was one reason why no one wanted the pieces separately; so they offered them as a unit.

Bidders were reluctant. Auctioneer Temple expounded on the choice location in the very heart of the financial district. Somebody bid $80,000 and the audience perked up. At the rate of $5,000 per jump Temple finally got it up to $265,000 and knocked it down to Mr. Sullivan shortly after noon.

This Changing World

Finnish Sissimen Are Not What Some May Think—They Dare All—Daring Grows Out of 'Sisu' Which Especially Applies to Finland

By H. B. Elliston

Stockholm, Jan. 29

Americans may be amused to see references in the newspapers to the "sissimen" in Finland. The word doesn't mean what it seems to. Rather, just the opposite. It is a derivative of the Finnish word, sisu, meaning determination. It is applied in particular to daredevil Finns—those for instance who ski long distances behind the enemy lines and try to put the Murmansk Railroad out of commission.

But sisu is a heritage of all the Finnish people, women as well as men, civilians as well as soldiers. It is related to Finnish history.

For centuries Finland has been a battleground for Sweden and Russia and in the process the Finns have been beaten down and trampled upon. Their very right to exist therefore seems to come from the feeling that any day they might have to take up arms in defense of that right.

* * *

The other day former Foreign Minister Richard Sandler of Sweden explained this feeling very well:

"After it had fought for its independence Finland never lost the thought: Maybe we will have to fight all over again. Maybe there will be a new and more difficult time before Finland's freedom is completely established."

Such a feeling breeds sisu.

Still one cannot regard Finnish sisu only as the residue, or rather the heritage, of a memory. There are other elements in sisu.

You find an earthiness in the Finnish character, a fierce clinging to nature which makes them fight for the soil of which they are part. Cities have been coming, with the marvelous reconstruction of the country, but one must still think of Finland as peasant. The soil must be a constituent of sisu.

Patriotism, of course, contributes to sisu. It is a spiritual link with Finland which I may illustrate with a story.

* * *

The other day I was seated in the office of the Finnish Minister to Stockholm, Eljas Erkko, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs during the negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The telephone rang and the Minister seemed to be arguing endlessly with the person at the other end of the line. When he put down the receiver he said to me, "I am sorry but that is one of our sailors on a cargo boat of ours in Stockholm. They have our orders to sail some time next week. He just cannot understand why he is not allowed to go back to Finland and fight. He or one of his mates calls me up every day. I just can't make them understand they are serving their country just as much by sailing on that cargo boat as if they were at the front. One of them will come back again at me tomorrow."

The Minister knitted his brow while I reflected on this evidence of sisu.

* * *

An early Finnish writer, antedating the philosophical radicals of the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, wrote that "The State is like a pair of scales. If the liberty of one or several rise too high in one scale, it can never happen otherwise than by the sinking of the others too low in serfdom."

The Republic has paid heed to this injunction. Patriotism of the new Finland had been buttressed powerfully by the way the Republic has satisfied Finnish land hunger. Even the new industrialization is capitalism in peasant dress. Finnish industrialization has grown on the scale recommended by the early writer already quoted lest there be too much of a departure in social equalitarianism.

In this patriotism you will observe a true democratic or proprietorial feeling. And for this reason the Finns are not "unequal," as John Stewart Mill put it, "to the exertions necessary for preserving liberty." Those exertions require sisu.

* * *

Finally religion is a tremendous factor in Finnish sisu. Lutheranism in Finland is basically a simple pietism, which has come out in this war though not yet stridently. Evening prayers at the Finnish front, no matter what the situation, reminds a Briton of Cromwellian England.

But it does a great disservice to the Finnish cause for pro-Finns to comfort themselves that even Finnish sisu can withstand the savage warfare which the Soviet Union is now waging on civilian Finland.

Reds Encircled In Ladoga Area, Reports Insist

Soviet reinforcements on Isthmus—Swedish volunteers relieve Finns—Drive on U-Boats.

In Finland the persistent reports of a large scale encirclement of Russian troops by the Finns continued without, however, any reliable information as to the exact nature of the operations, which appear to be in progress around the northeastern section of Lake Ladoga. Russian reinforcements were said to be appearing on the Karelian isthmus. Swedish volunteers were reported to be relieving overworked Finnish troops in the front trenches, while the arrival of some 2,000 Italian and Hungarian volunteers for the Finnish forces was announced. Fresh Russian air bombings around Helsingfors and other towns were reported.

On the Western Front, while the extreme cold stopped any operations of importance on land, German bombing planes were reported to have organized widespread raids on shipping along 400 miles of Britain's East Coast. So far some nine vessels reported having been attacked, though details as to the damage suffering were not yet forthcoming.

At sea France prepared for a new U-boat drive following the announcement of torpedoing of two French freighters while in convoy. Known shipping losses due to sea warfare reached 344 ships aggregating 1,199,767 tons.

Rumanian oil continued a focus of German and Allied attention as a British-French mission of 25 arrived in Bucharest by plane, followed on rail by a group of German negotiators. The Reich was reported to have warned Rumania of reprisals of more oil is not supplied to Germany. The Allies were reported ready to break off diplomatic relations if Rumania does increase its shipments.

In the Far East, friction continued between Japan and Britain. The Japanese Foreign Office prepared a new protest against British seizure of 21 Germans from a Japanese steamer, Jan. 21, and there were indications Japan might demand return of the captured seamen. Food was short in Tientsin as Japanese military authorities again tightened a blockade around the British and French concessions, renewing restrictions which first were imposed last June.

Nazi Iron Peril

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and Conductor of "This Changing World"

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29—One of the main advantages that would fall to the Allies were they to take the initiative and intervene in Finland—as many observers here think a likely prospect—would be the stoppage of Swedish ore from getting to Germany.

Admiral Jellicoe, hero of the Battle of Jutland, in the last year said:

"We could, I believe, bring the Germans to their knees in three months by the blockade, if the Government would face the protests of neutral countries, take a firm stand, and risk a war with the United States, Norway, and Sweden."

He meant that American trade with Germany through Scandinavia should be forcibly stopped.

Speeded End of War

In 1916 the Allies put a stop to transit trade by rationing the foreign trade of these neutrals and of the Netherlands. And its action hastened the end of the war.

The Allies have been fortunate in this war in the assistance coming to them from America's "cash-and-carry" neutrality. No longer, moreover, is there any American insistence on neutral's rights of wartime trading.

This combined American policy has enabled the Allies to ration the Northern Countries without protest from the United States. In this respect the war was started just where the last war left off.

As a matter of fact, there has been the minimum need to ration the northern neutrals. For at the outbreak of this war all of them introduced a system of export licenses whereby none of the belligerents could obtain from them more than normal trade.

Nevertheless, Sweden is the number one supplier of Germany, and its main export is the iron ore of Swedish Lapland. Some observers go so far as to call Swedish iron Germany's jugular vein.

More vulnerable was Germany's position in iron at the opening of this war than it was in the last war.

Four-Fifths Imported

In 1938 approximately 3,300,000 tons of ore iron came from home production and 12,000,000 tons from imports. But the imported ore has an average iron content of 55 per cent, as compared with

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Drys Declare Repeal Increases Drink Evil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 29 — Conditions under repeal are worse than those which existed during the days of the old-time saloon, according to the Rev. Sam Morris of Del Rio, Texas, nationally known temperance leader, and George W. Crabbe, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland.

"People tell me it is no use for me to speak on temperance before a dry audience like this one," Mr. Morris told more than 1,500 persons who packed the Lyric Theater here yesterday on the occasion of the League's thirty-fourth annual rally to further prohibition. "They tell me I ought to reach the crowds that hang around the saloons and taverns.

"Well, I hope that it isn't entirely true. What we are trying to do is to enlist the full force of the dry people of this Nation. The drys don't make much of a noise, but there are millions of them. Why, only one fourth of the voters in this Nation put over repeal. I believe if we could get the other three fourths to vote, we could get rid of repeal.

"Once in a while some bleary-eyed old fellow, reeking with liquor, ambles up to me and says, 'Well, we tried prohibition for 14 years and it failed.'

Ridicules Assertions

"My friends, all I can say is that during prohibition I never saw the great newspapers of this country carrying advertisements for liquor; I never heard speakers over the radio extolling the so-called merits of some alcoholic drink; I never saw store windows filled with bottles covered with flashy-colored labels of liquor."

Mr. Morris ridiculed assertions of the wets that prohibition could not be enforced. He stressed the power of the President in closing the banks during the banking holiday of 1932, recalled the enforcement of the National Recovery Act, and declared that the Government had not tried sincerely to enforce the dry laws.

Saloons in the old days, he continued, were at least honest in their appeal to the public as a place where liquor could be obtained, but today, he recalled, liquor is sold in cafes, hotels, and all manner of shops. Mr. Morris urged listeners not to patronize restaurants and other establishments where alcoholic beverages were sold, stressing that by doing so dry supporters themselves were aiding in the sale of liquor.

Tax Argument Assailed

Persons who favor continuation of repeal because the Government obtains funds from liquor taxes with which to maintain old age pensions and to build schools were strongly criticized by Mr. Morris, who declared they were actually "more interested in the rake-off they get from the saloons" than in Government taxes.

Mr. Crabbe characterized conditions surrounding the liquor traffic in Baltimore as worse today than he had ever known them.

The meeting was opened with an invocation by the Rev. John C. Millikan, in charge of religious education work at the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church. Albert L. Galloway led the song program and Norman Young, baritone, sang two numbers. Maj. William Burdette Wright presided in the absence of William F. Cochran, for many years President of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League.

Leaders of the dry cause in Maryland said they were much encouraged by the enthusiasm shown at the meeting, which was attended by more young persons than in any of the recent annual meetings of the League.

Spain Restores Jesuit Property

MADRID, Jan. 29 (AP) — The Jesuits, banished by the Republican Government Jan. 23, 1932, after 400 years in Spain, regained Jan. 29 control of all their schools, convents and other institutions, worth all told $30,000,000, by order of the Nationalist Government.

With a statement by the Minister of Justice, Estaban Bilbao Eguia, that it was time to "remedy one of the most scandalous injustices" of the Republican Government, all properties were restored immediately.

Since Generalissimo Francisco Franco two years ago ordered the Roman Catholic Society re-established in the section of Spain held by Nationalist forces the properties have been returned piece by piece. Last week's decree, however, said this process was too slow.

Rift Over Bishops

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 29 (AP)—Vatican circles said Jan. 27 that the question of prerogatives formerly exercised by the Kings of Spain had intervened to cause delay in negotiations for the conclusion of a new Concordat between the Spanish Government and the Holy See.

Informed sources said Generalissimo Francisco Franco was insisting as chief of the Spanish State upon the right to appoint Bishops, or, in other words, that the Vatican either should agree to reinstate the former Concordat or agree to conclude a new one recognizing the same privileges which sovereigns previously enjoyed.

The Vatican, these sources explained, is contending that the new Concordat should be negotiated with a "clean slate" in conformity with new necessities and international practices of the modern era.

Since the old Spanish Concordat became inoperative with separation of Church and State and suppression of religious orders under the former Republican Spanish regime, the Holy See has appointed Spanish Bishops according to its own discretion.

This also has been the practice under new Concordats concluded with other states.

Therefore the Vatican, it is stated, wants General Franco to agree to a continuance of this practice subject only to the customary inquiry through diplomatic channels prior to a Bishop's appointment as to whether the Government has any political objections to the candidate.

Negotiations for the new Concordat, in progress for several months, where interrupted recently by the departure of the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, José Maria Yanguas y Messia, who, it is understood, returned to Madrid for new instructions from General Franco.

Every effort has been made to preserve the secrecy of the conversations because of the delicacy of the questions involved, and because of the Holy See's anxiety to see them brought to a successful conclusion.

Those few persons familiar with the situation emphasized that the problems at issue are being studied in an atmosphere of thorough friendship and good will on both sides, and said there was every prospect that the difficulties will be ironed out in good time.

The former Concordat was concluded in 1851 between Queen Isabella II of Spain and Pope Pius IX. Spain has had no monarch since Alfonso XIII fled the country in 1931, and there have been no concrete indications of a restoration.

Priests Shot

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (AP)—German authorities declined today to comment on the specific charge that 14 Polish priests had been shot by the Gestapo, as reported in a memorandum issued by the Polish Embassy at the Holy See, but they admitted in general that priests had been shot.

Authorized sources denied, however, that there was any persecution of Roman Catholics in Poland. They asserted charges of such were a wilful misrepresentation and that churches are open for worship as usual.

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 29 (AP) — The Polish Embassy to the Holy See issued a report today on the religious situation in the German-occupied part of Poland which charged the Gestapo (Secret Police) with shooting at least 14 priests.

Embassy officials, indicating the reports came from Priests, said they were read by Pope Pius XII and August Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland.

The document, printed in pamphlet form, dealt especially with conditions in the Archdioceses of Gnieezno and Poznan.

In addition to at least 14 priests shot, the report said one was fatally beaten by German soldiers, and another passed on of overwork under forced labor. Two fatalities occurred in prison, and a fifth was killed by a German bomb. Many priests were reported held in prison camps and others, in concentration camps or deported to Germany.

A Vatican source said that reports that the German Ambassador, Diego von Bergen, had protested against Vatican radiocasts concerning the treatment of Poles by Germans "do not correspond to the truth."

Unofficial sources previously had said the protest was made by Herr von Bergen against radiocast allegations that Poles were the victims of "inexcusable excesses."

The Vatican source explained that the Holy See's attention had been called by "some source" to the Vatican broadcast, but that the Vatican had emphasized that these radio transmissions "have a private character and in no way represent the authority of the Holy See."

The radiocasts, in English and German, were made from the Vatican station last week. On one occasion the speaker was identified as an English Jesuit recently returned from Poland.

Martin of Massachusetts Forecasts G. O. P. Victory

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts Jan. 28 said a survey had indicated the Republican Party would win 312 electoral votes, well over a majority, and 54 per cent of the popular vote in the November election.

Mr. Martin came here to address a Republican rally Jan. 29.

He mentioned five key States which he declared the G. O. P. probably would carry this year—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana.

"I think we have an excellent chance to win control of the House," he added. "We only have to gain 50 seats, and there are that many Democratic Representatives who were elected by a margin of less than 5 per cent."

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House Group Moves to Limit Big Navy Plans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Members of the House Naval Committee indicated today they would move to limit the Navy high command's $1,300,000,000 fleet-expansion program to those ships which can be started during the next two fiscal years.

Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson, the Navy's Chief Engineer, told the Committee recently that 82 combatant craft could be started during the two-year period starting next July 1.

Although Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, told the Committee today that the Navy still preferred a 25 per cent increase, Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman, said he believed a modification of the program was preferable, since world conditions might change.

"The sensible thing to do would be to cut the program to 10 per cent now and increase it later if conditions justify," Mr. Vinson said. Admiral Robinson said the 82-ship program would include three airplane carriers of an aggregate displacement of 79,500 tons, 66,500 tons of cruisers and 21,000 tons of submarines. The number of cruisers and submarines to be built was kept secret.

"I should like the original bill to become law," Admiral Stark told the Committee. "We could better plan over the years immediately ahead, with resultant speed, economy, and better workload conditions, which would be beneficial from all standpoints."

After Mr. Vinson had said the "sensible thing" would be to await world developments during the coming year before permitting the full 25 per cent expansion, Admiral Stark said that a 10 per cent expansion "is a fine step."

Mr. Vinson said he wished to emphasize that the Committee was not curtailing the program, because all the ships that could be built during the coming two years would be built. The 25 per cent increase would have covered a period of six years.

He said there was nothing to prevent the Committee from authorizing the additional 15 per cent next year or the year following.

Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts raised the question of whether the ships would not cost more under the proposed limitation. Admiral Robinson had said that a $9,000,000 improvement in privately owned shipyards would be necessary to carry out the program. Mr. Bates suggested that this $9,000,000 cost would be added to 21 ships rather than spread over 77 ships, the number that would be built under the full 25 per cent increase.

Store's Manager Supports Pickets

NEW YORK (AP)—A hosiery store manager who called upon the public to boycott his place of business to aid striking electrical workers was promised 16,500 prospective customers by the union—when the strike is over.

The strike was called five weeks ago by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3 (American Federation of Labor), in an attempt to gain higher wages for members employed in installing and repairing burglar alarm systems.

When pickets appeared in front of his store—which was equipped with one of the burglar alarms—Philip E. Schmid, Manager, put up a huge sign:

"The management of this store, 100 per cent unionized, is fully in sympathy with the strike of the burglar alarm workers, urges you not to pass the picket line and refrain from patronizing our store during the strike."

Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Business Manager of the Union, wrote Mr. Schmid that he had asked "all the 16,500 members of this Union and their families to patronize your store as soon as the strike is settled.

"It is refreshing to learn that we have in our City at least one employer who places the rights of workers above the desire for profit," the letter said.

Consulates Work on 'Census' Of U. S. Citizens in Europe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Nearly 80,000 Americans have returned from European trouble-spots since the outbreak of the war on Sept. 1, and the State Department estimates that most stranded citizens are now back home.

Officials aiding Americans caught across the Atlantic when Germany invaded Poland explain that the number still in Europe cannot be determined until a "census" is completed, and that Consulates are tabulating information concerning those recorded in belligerent and nearby neutral countries on Dec. 31, 1939.

About 85,000 citizens were registered last summer in American consulates abroad.

They fled for home at the rate of 9,000 a week immediately after the war started, but the number gradually decreased. Incoming vessels and planes now carry only a handful.

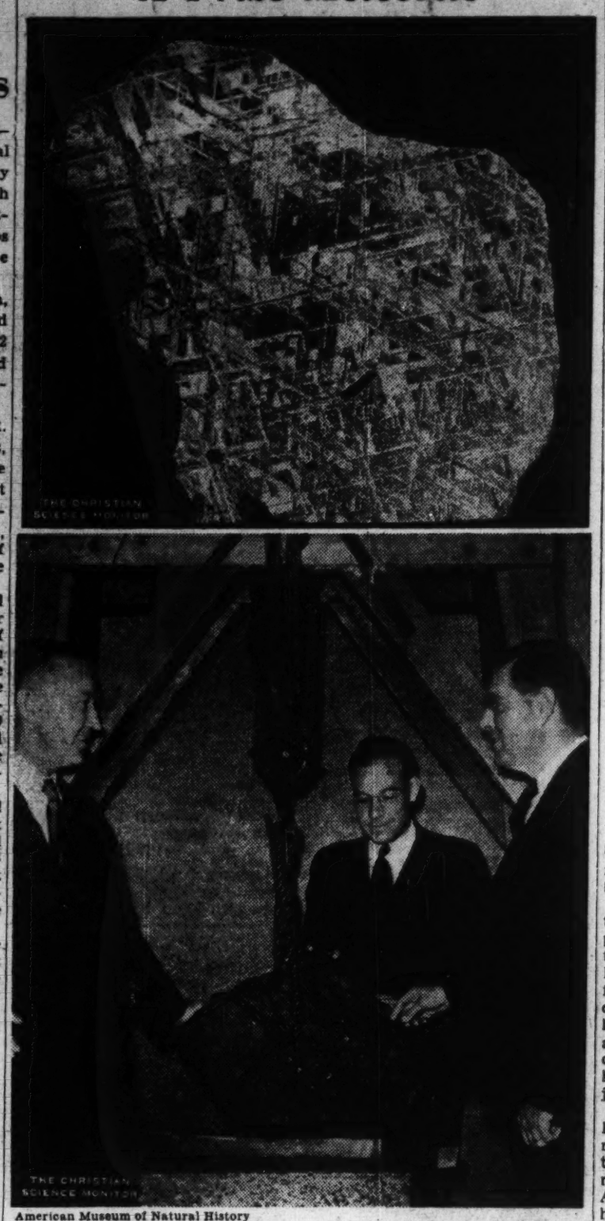
While most tourists have come back, officials said a considerable number of American businessmen remain in belligerent and nearby "threatened" countries, though they have sent their wives and families home.

Official "advice" that Americans leave countries which might become embroiled in war often was given, but officials said the State Department never had "ordered" Americans out of any area. Americans were urged to leave England, France, Germany, Poland, Russia, Finland and China, it was said, because of obvious dangers. Recommendations to leave various neutral nations, especially concerning women and children, have been prompted by the fact that shipping, railway, and airplane services, already reduced in nearly all European nations, might be completely disrupted in the event of trouble. A warning by the United States Legation in Stockholm to American nationals there was described as the State Department as a "routine" exercise.

Many Americans who were stranded in Europe were able to leave only through assistance, including the chartering of five ships provided by the State Department. Several thousand were trapped in Poland when the Germans marched in. After four months, the State Department recently has been successful in evacuating some through Rumania. A large number still remain.

Regulations prevent Americans from going to European countries unless they have urgent reasons.

A Prize Meteorite



American Museum of Natural History

An Aid to Research

The upper picture shows the Widmannstatten etch pattern in a slice from the new meteorite in the Hayden Planetarium. The distribution of nickel in the iron results in a network of fine lines when acid is applied to the slice. Below: Left to right, Lincoln Ellsworth, Dr. Frederick Pough, and Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., examining the 522-pound meteorite which Mr. Ellsworth gave to the planetarium.

Hayden Planetarium Gets Meteorite From Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—A meteorite weighing 522 pounds, part of the Great Bethany-Gibeon fall in Southwest Africa, has been presented to the Hayden Planetarium by Lincoln Ellsworth. It is the only specimen of the Gibeon group ever brought whole to this country and as the Kirris-Ost Siderite it will be added to the Planetarium collection.

"Museums rarely get an opportunity to obtain complete specimens of large meteorites," Dr. Frederick Pough, Research Associate in Meteorites of the American Museum of Natural History told reporters. "Usually these messengers from space are cross-sectioned and scattered among the innumerable collections of the world. Only a small fragment of the original crust of this one has been removed to permit polishing and etching which brings out the fine octahedral pattern of Widmannstätten lines."

The pitted surface and oxidized crust of the meteorite are very characteristic of iron meteorites or siderites, and its etched pattern is very distinctive. Before being finally installed in the Planetarium's series, the small slice was removed to show structure. Iron meteorites contain a high percentage of nickel and in this specimen it amounts to 8 per cent. The distribution of nickel in the iron results in the development of an interesting pattern when slightly eaten with weak acid. Patterns may vary greatly, but in general they are made up of a very fine network of lines.

"The Bethany-Gibeon shower fell in the days before this part of Africa was settled," said Dr. Pough. Specimens were known before 1836 but many were broken up, some lost and the large pieces went to the Cape Town museum. Restrictions upon the exportation of meteorites from that country make it probable that no more falls of such importance will ever be obtainable by foreign museums in the future. The American Museum is extremely fortunate in having this specimen. Mr. Ellsworth has long been interested in meteorites and has himself probably the finest private collection in the world.

"This new meteorite was found on the farm Kirris-Ost in the Keetmannshop district of Southwest Africa. The fall is called the Bethany-Gibeon because two areas are recognized in which siderites have been found in two broad parallel strips about 100 miles apart. This new member of the Gibeon strip, the only one in this country, was found 100 miles south of the last known Gibeon meteorite. With such a large gap it is possible that it is an entirely new fall unrelated to the others, but because of the very similar character of the etch pattern, it is more likely a southern extension of the Gibeon swarm."

Modern Highway Wanted by Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) — Construction of a super-highway between Harrisburg, Pa., and Lambertville, N. J., where it would connect with United States Routes 202 and 22 to New York City, is being advocated here as work progresses on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, the building of which has attracted the attention of engineers throughout the country.

The Harrisburg-Lambertville road would be a shorter, lower-level route than the Harrisburg-Pittsburgh highway, all steep grades being eliminated, and would avoid congested centers of population.

A meeting of civic groups and State officials will be held in Lebanon, Pa., on Feb. 5 to make the first move for construction of the highway.

Relief for Ducks Dropped From Sky

LA SALLE, Ill. (AP)—The airplane has been cast in still another role—as relief agent for hungry ducks.

Three planes were used Jan. 28 in dropping paper sacks filled with shelled corn to feed wild ducks in a 25-mile section along the ice-covered Illinois River.

The birds, beguiled by the warm autumn weather, stayed too late and were overtaken by the recent sub-zero blasts. Many of them are now to hungry tofly any distance, sportsmen said.

Hines Counsel Asks Stay Of Prison Term

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The case of James J. Hines, onetime influential Tammany leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, convicted of furnishing political protection to policy-slip henchmen of Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer, will be taken to the Court of Appeals, highest state tribunal, in an effort to save him from a 4-to-8-years state prison term, it was announced by Martin W. Littleton, Mines' counsel, here today.

The appeal will follow an unanimous decision by the Appellate Division here late yesterday confirming the conviction of Mr. Hines, which constituted one of the outstanding victories of Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, and brought Mr. Dewey into the spotlight for the Republican nomination for President.

The Appellate Division, at the same time, in another unanimous vote, ordered the removal of Magistrate Hulon Capshaw, who was charged at the Hines trial with having dismissed policy cases against Schultz gangsters on orders from Mr. Hines.

Procedure on Appeal

The Appellate Division ruling in the Hines case having been unanimous, permission must be obtained from the Court to file an appeal. If the Appellate Division refused this permission, Mr. Hines, through his counsel, may then apply directly to the Court of Appeals to hear his case.

Efforts meanwhile will be made to keep Mr. Hines out of prison pending the move by his counsel to appeal the case. He is now at liberty on a $35,000 bail bond, fixed by Justice Peter Schmuck of the State Supreme Court, when he granted a certificate of reasonable doubt to Mr. Hines after the onetime Tammany district leader had passed nearly two weeks in jail.

Under normal procedure, Mr Hines would be required to surrender himself to begin his sentence after he has been officially notified of the decision by the Appellate Division. Mr. Littleton, however, will endeavor to get an order continuing the bail either from the Appellate Division or any judge of the Court of Appeals. This would keep the bail bond in effect while the application for permission to appeal is being made and while the appeal is pending.

Felony or Misdemeanor?

Mr. Littleton, in his brief to the Appellate Division, admitted that Mr. Hines was "a member of the conspiracy to commit the crime charged," but that his client should not have been prosecuted under the felony counts, but only for having committed a misdemeanor under the policy section of the penal law. The court denied this, declaring that policy gambling was originally embraced within the lottery section of the penal law, but because of the difficulty in obtaining convictions for felony, the Legislature made policy, originally included in the crime of lottery, a misdemeanor.

Camera Records Eclipse of Star

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP) —A three-year wait by William H. Christie and O. C. Wilson to see a rare eclipse of a double star is bringing them at least a small reward.

"We got a little something on our photographic plates last night," said Mr. Christie, "but the seeing was none too good. When the eclipse began Dec. 18 we had fine, clear weather for two nights and we observed Zeta Aurigae with every telescope on Mount Wilson. We still have nearly a week for observations, but it will be some time before we can determine the total results."

Zeta Aurigae is composed of a star 10,000,000 times as large as the sun, and another just as bright as its companion but 20 times smaller. Every 973 days the small star disappears behind the larger. It began emerging last night, one night later than the astronomers had calculated.

Hudson on Way To World Court

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Manley O. Hudson, representing the United States among the 15 judges in the Permanent Court of International Justice, sailed for Europe Jan. 27 aboard the United States liner Manhattan, making her second voyage to Genoa and Naples.

The Court is to meet at The Hague Feb. 19.

Also among the 280 passengers, of whom 72 were Americans, was Mrs. Laurens M. Hamilton, a niece by marriage of J. P. Morgan, Paris-bound to resume her duties with a woman's ambulance corps. She took a large quantity of clothing for Alsatian children.

Feeding of Birds Furthered by CCC

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 29

All Civilian Conservation camps have been instructed to co-operate with civic organizations in feeding wild birds and game animals during the present cold weather.

James J. McEntee, Acting Director, said that civic groups in many communities were gathering grain and other feeds and that the CCC boys of 1,500 camps would distribute it.

Dewey to Enter Illinois; Martin's Stock Is Rising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 — Announcement by J. Russel Sprague, co-manager of the campaign of Thomas E. Dewey for the Republican nomination for President, that his candidate would go into Illinois to round up delegates to the Republican National Convention and new indications that Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Minority Leader of the House, loomed increasingly as "the dark horse" who would be picked to carry his party's banner highlighted the political situation here today.

Mr. Sprague's announcement was seen as putting a long spoon into the bitter and complex Illinois political brew and is indicative that Mr. Dewey was not afraid to take on a fight, as he did in his racket-busting campaign here, when the odds seemed all against him.

Mr. Sprague, in his announcement, recalled that the Illinois law provides for a primary election in each presidential year "for the purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination for the office of President of the United States."

Held on April 9

The Illinois primary will be held on April 9, with February 3 the first date for the filing of petitions for Presidential candidates. Mr. Sprague said the Dewey petitions will be filed on that date, adding:

"We will hand Mr. Dewey's petition to the Secretary of State before he has a chance to get his hat off."

Mr. Sprague saw the Illinois primary as "one of the most important in the country because its slate of 58 delegates will be the third largest delegation at the Republican National Convention." Only New York, with 92 delegates, and Pennsylvania, with 72, will have larger representations, he recalled, adding that decision on whether Mr. Dewey would enter other State primaries would be made "as the campaign progresses."

Previous announcement was that Mr. Dewey would enter the Wisconsin primary, and a slate of Dewey delegates was made public there early in December, soon after Mr. Dewey formally announced his candidacy for the nomination. The Wisconsin Presidential primary will be held on April 2.

Other States which will hold primaries are New Hampshire, the first, on March 12, when it is expected to pledge its delegation to Senator H. Styles Bridges, as the State's "favorite son"; Nebraska on April 9, Pennsylvania on April 23, Massachusetts on April 30, California, Alabama, Florida and South Dakota on May 7, Ohio and West Virginia on May 14, Oregon on May 17, and New Jersey on May 21. The Georgia State Republican Committee will set the date for its primary later. Mr. Dewey is expected to carry his campaign for delegates into all these States.

Other States do not have Presidential preference primaries.

Strong Opposition

That the Dewey campaign will encounter strong opposition was conceded even by some of his close friends. Republican leaders in the Middle West and Far West states are opposed to instructed delegations to the forthcoming convention, which is expected to be held before the Democratic National Convention. They were quoted as seeing the situation too uncertain and as against committing themselves to Mr. Dewey or any of the other candidates so long as none of the aspirants for Presidential honors had demonstrated his strength.

A second reason was that the Republican leaders would have certain platform demands on the convention, and if they went to the national conclave uninstructed, they would possess a power to enforce these demands that they would not otherwise have. Still a third reason was that there were so many entrants in the race that it was the part of political wisdom to wait and see what each of them had to offer.

The convention is confidently expected by leaders to run into a cul de sac when the nominations are in, with Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg and Robert A. Taft and Mr. Dewey tying it into a knot. Leaders here who have been figuring the potential strength of each of these candidates see neither of them having enough votes to get the nomination.

This, it was declared, should open the door wide for Mr. Martin who is today seen as one of the most popular leaders in the party and who would meet the demands of both the conservatives and the liberals in the party and get enough independent support to insure his election if nominated. Thus increasing support was seen for Mr. Martin, who was floor manager for Alfred M. Landon at the Cleveland convention in 1936, and headed the subsequent Landon campaign in the East.

Methodist 'Advance' Fosters Goal of World Fellowship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—World fellowship and the triumph over nationalistic culture must dominate "The Church of Tomorrow," which must, and can, overrule the trend of world destruction, according to speakers addressing the meetings held here this week end in connection with the Methodist "Advance." As part of a nation-wide observance under the auspices of the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church which will be carried on in 81 central cities during the next 10 weeks, a meeting was held here in Carnegie Hall last night, attended by 3,000 persons.

"The world is shrunken into a little neighborhood," Bishop Paul B. Kern, of Nashville, Tenn., declared. "There is no justification for political or moral isolation today. There is no such thing any more as nationalism in its narrow sense.

"No church that is impregnated with a nationalistic culture, with racial discrimination and distinctions can be The Church of Tomorrow."

Dr. John R. Mott, President of the International Missionary Council addressed a luncheon meeting held in connection with the "Advance" at the Commodore Hotel yesterday. He emphasized his conviction that it is not too late for adherents of Christianity to "reverse" the trend of war and hate. At the same time he called attention to what he called "a perceptible lowering of morals of the nations," and held that the Church had not worked up to its fullest capacity.

Dr. Harry N. Holmes of the International League for the Promotion of Peace and Secretary of the World Alliance for Friendship Through the Churches urged a similar consecration to Christian teachings.

The "Advance" will reach 27,000 Methodist ministers and 8,000,000 church members. Bishop Francis J. McConnell, who presided at the main meeting which was held last night at Carnegie Hall, outlined the purposes of the "Advance" as being not a drive for membership primarily, but a constructive program by which the Church accepts its social task today. Leaders of the movement have announced that the aim is "the advancement of the spiritual life of the Church, and the deepening of its missionary and educational conviction."

'Bentonukeengainubejig' Is Only One Of Cute Little Names Got From Indians

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP) — Note to enterprising Chambers of Commerce: don't dig too far back into history for the meaning of your city's name.

The Smithsonian Institution, which maintains a a Bureau of American Ethnology, can tell you that it might prove a little embarrassing.

The Indian for Chicago, for instance, doesn't mean big city by the lake, or land of the great winds. It's much simpler.

According to the experts, Checagou, Chikagvy, Chicags, Chicagons, and Chekakou, stands for —land of the skunk.

And that fine green land up near New Castle, Pa., which the Indians called Kuskuski also has a meaning all its own.

Kuskuski, translated directly, means—hog place.

Cheyenne, Wyo., can't be translated into land of dogs. That, says the Smithsonian, is mixing the name with the French word chien, for dog.

The pure Indian of Cheyenne translates—people of alien speech.

The voters in Chattanooga, says the Smithsonian, mustn't be too sure what that name means. After deep research, the only guess the experts will make is that it comes from a corruption of tongues that translates into hawks hole.

The dwellers around Lake Superior, if they wanted to go back to the original names the Indians had for them, would have to be superior spellers.

The name was — Bentonukeengainubejig.

Milwaukee is an exception. It spells and means fine land. That Chamber of Commerce can put up the sign whenever it wants to.

There is nothing pretentious about the name Manhattan. In Indian it meant only hill island.

A large portion of names by which towns, villages, lakes, mountains and even some cities are known today are little more than Indian words of disgust.

Sharecropper Week Set for March 4-10

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Eighty-five distinguished Americans have joined in sponsorship of the fourth annual National Sharecroppers Week, from March 4 to 10, it was announced today.

Miss Pauli Murray, secretary of the National Sharecroppers Week, the sponsoring organization, described the observance as an effort to acquaint the public with the sharecropper problem and to raise funds to finance a program of remedial action.

The observance is conducted under the auspices of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, the sharecropper labor organization, and the Workers' Defense League. Howard Kester, secretary of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, is treasurer. Offices for the "Week" have been set up at 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City.

Behind the Headlines

Friendship of Italy and Japan is among the strange partnerships fostered by the war—Based on expediency, and not common ideals, it is compounded of mistrust of Russia and displeasure with Britain.

Among the odd partnerships brought into being by the European War, one of the strangest is that between Japan and Italy.

Here are two countries on opposite sides of the globe which ordinarily would have little in common. Yet they have become such close pals that the Japanese are doing the spadework for Premier Mussolini's great project of erecting an anti-Communist barricade in the Balkans.

According to press dispatches from Rome, Japan has mobilized its diplomatic representatives in the Balkan States, under the chairmanship of its Ambassador to Italy, to promote the Mussolini project at the conference of the Balkan Entente, Feb. 2.

At first glance, it seems odd that an Asiatic Nation like Japan should be sufficiently interested to dabble in Balkan politics. Japan is very insistent that Europeans should keep their fingers out of the Far Eastern pie; but apparently the rule doesn't work both ways.

Dictated by Expediency

The amazing fact is that Japan and Italy stand in almost identical relations to the European War and sheer expediency leads them to take identical action

Both these countries, before the war began, were friendly toward Germany. Italy was Germany's ally and Japan had joined up with the so-called anti-Comintern pact.

But Germany's supposedly clever bargain with Russia completely altered the situation. Italy backed cautiously away from a Germany that was ready to traffic with the Soviets, and Japan realized that the anti-Comintern Pact had ceased to exist through the surprising action of its founder and leader, Germany.

Foes of Communism

Both Italy and Japan have long been outspoken in their denunciations of Russia and of Communism. Italian Fascism, according to Premier Mussolini, is the opposite of Communism. Japan, according to Nipponese spokesmen, is the principal barrier against the spread of Communism in Asia.

But neither Japan nor Italy are willing to go to war against Germany because of its alliance with the Soviets. They are still anti-Communist and they hope that Germany may become openly anti-Communist. Meanwhile, their best policy is to cling to the old battle-cry of "down with the Bolsheviks," and try to win Germany back to the fold. There is some evidence that the Germans are listening.

Relations With Britain

Oddly enough, both Japan and Italy are in almost identical positions with regard to Great Britain, Germany's chief antagonist.

Tokyo has been at outs with London over British objections to Japanese conduct in China. This feeling was intensified when the British Navy stopped a Japanese liner in the Western Pacific Ocean and took off some German seamen who were being repatriated through Japan. Japan is displeased with Germany for joining up with Russia, but it is also displeased with Britain for obvious reasons. Yet it does not wish to break entirely with either.

Rome has been at outs with London over the British control of the Mediterranean. This came to a focus at the time of the Abyssinian campaign. Italy aspires to be the naval master of the Middle Sea. Italy like Japan, is displeased with Germany for joining up with Russia, but it is also displeased with Britain for its mastery of the seas. Yet it does not wish to break entirely with either.

Subject to Change

This striking parallel between the Japanese and Italian positions may not continue. Like most arrangements of sheer expediency, it is subject to change without notice. But it serves to illustrate what strange combinations can arise, when selfish interest alone, rather than common ideals and constructive purposes, are made the basis of foreign policy.

Rex Miller.

The Editor Scans His Page One Proof

Courtesy Sydney Telegraph, Consolidated Press

This Paper Carries No War News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANLY, New South Wales—"Kids need a newspaper that's free of politics and war-talk," in the opinion of two schoolboys of this city, who recently inaugurated a weekly publication with this aim.

To prove that they were right, they point to a circulation which has jumped in four months from 6 to 250, with subscribers as far away as Tasmania, New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland, and various country towns in New South Wales, not to mention local circulation.

Originally, the paper consisted of a small single sheet printed by hand. But as circulation built up and local papers provided free publicity, the paper grew rapidly.

Now it boasts four pages, contains news items, sporting results, personal paragraphs, problems, competitions, jokes, cartoons, and even illustrations. But not a scrap of war news.

The paper is published by Stuart Inder, age 12, with the assistance of two brothers of about the same age. Known as The Smedley Times, the weekly sells for a penny a copy, and is making rapid strides.

Advertising first appeared in the paper when the youthful proprietor published advertisements on his own initiative and then asked the unknowing advertiser to pay for what he thought the publicity was worth. But now the paper charges a regular space rate of four pennies an inch, constituting an important source of revenue.

At present printing is done on a multigraph, though the "management" holds high hopes for the acquisition of a printing press.

South Urges Leveling State Trade Barriers

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 29—The outstanding accomplishment of the First Southern Conference on Interstate Problems here last week was only partially embodied in the resolutions unanimously adopted at its adjournment Saturday. These covered removal of interstate trade barriers, consolidation of relief agencies with more local control, and industrialization.

The real accomplishment will be found rather, it is believed, in the newly cemented unity of progressive Southern thought; in the new determination of inspired and better informed leaders; in a wider recognition of the basic problems which inevitably center about the need for more and better education.

The conferees, including five governors and many legislators, public officials, educators, and laymen from 12 Southern States, meeting at the call of the Council of State Governments, delved deeply into the troubles which make up what President Roosevelt called the "Nation's Number One Economic Problem." The affair was in fact described by Frank Bane, Executive Secretary of the Council, as a symbol of the acceptance by the South of this implied challenge. The leaders examined their position and left the conference with the path to economic salvation for the South more clearly outlined in an objective way, the sponsors held, than ever before.

First Need Is Financial

The big problem seems to be how to get the money to provide education, with which to elevate social and economic standards. Industrialization along lines particularly fitted to the South and its resources is one way. That's slow and uncertain, though, and involves the danger of upsetting in the process the economic stability of other sections. Meanwhile, it is agreed here, in spite of the South's traditional championship of state rights and independence, the section must look to a degree of Federal financial help, not only in relief, but in education.

The resolution on interstate trade barriers, summing up the work of one especially meaty session, emphasized not only the advantage to the individual States in breaking down these Balkan walls, but the need for the Southern States to "pull down their own fences," in order to present a united front in their plea for national equality.

The resolution urged Southern States "to repeal all laws, rules, and regulations which in their operation constitute barriers to trade among the Southern States." It suggested further that in order effectively to appraise the situation in particular States the Commission on Interstate Co-operation in each Southern State at its earliest convenience hold a hearing to determine what, if any, trade barriers exist, and to take steps to eliminate them.

A New State Rights

A significant theme woven earlier into discussion of this subject was well put by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, of Missouri, who said:

"The doctrine of State rights is a cherished political tradition of this Southland. But State rights in this day will be an actuality only in proportion to our ability to make the States effective economic units, through which we perform the essential task of democratic government. And these tasks are preservation of the fundamental liberties of the people; the insurance of a reasonable equality of opportunity and the rendering of necessary services to our citizens."

Industrialization was considered in connection with indorsement of a ten-year plan recently launched by the Southern Governors Conference aimed toward conservation and development of natural, agricultural, industrial, civic, cultural, and spiritual resources through voluntary co-ordination of all agencies. This resolution further urged that immediate consideration be given to the development of a plan for proper land utilization, including soil classification, and grading, classifying, processing, and standardizing all agricultural products, particularly with respect to weights and measures.

The resolution on relief was found to be considerably modified from the stand which observers felt was stated in rather certain terms by speakers and delegates at the time of a panel discussion of the subject. The conclusion of this panel talk was that all relief agencies should be unified, and under local control, with continued federal financial aid. The resolution, however, urged that relief needs and programs "be determined by national, state, and local governments in proportion to their respective capacities and abilities."

In regard to administration, this relief resolution recommended simply that this be delegated to a sufficient number of qualified workers in local units, under proper state supervision and in compliance with established personnel and relief standards." As for financing, the Committee recommended that this "be directly related to need, capacity to pay, and the economic resources of the federal, state and local governments."

The matter of state legislatures passing upon matters of purely local concern is one peculiar to the South. The resolution urged that each of the co-operation Commissions in the various Southern States examine carefully the effect of this practice with a view to elimination of "detrimental effects."

While the Resolution Committee reported that it did not feel that the oil control issue had been discussed sufficiently to warrant specific recommendations, it did urge that the State continue efforts to control production by joint action, following lines cut more deeply in a talk by Gov. Leon C. Phillips, of Oklahoma.

The Committee noted also, without offering a resolution, that:

"Any interpretation of the national wages and hours legislation which does not recognize the lack of skilled and trained industrial workers in the small towns and communities of the South, and make due allowance therefor—as well as other conditions peculiar to the South—constitutes a discrimination against Southern industry, and is a trade barrier which we thoroughly condemn."

Bread Prices Dance Mysteriously Upward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — The price division of the Temporary National Economic Committee reports today that whereas bread prices have recently advanced a cent a loaf in some communities, the price of ingredients going into bread has increased less than one-half a cent a pound.

The bread price advance has been noted in New York and New England, and one report, published by the Committee says "the increase is a national movement which is being put into effect sectionally."

The TNEC reports that in the past fortnight it has received "numerous complaints about prices" and that "greatest in volume has been those seeking an explanation in the price of bread." Under this new Government service the consumer public is, in effect, invited to write to complain about what it regards as unreasonable prices. The matter of bread prices is picked for primary scrutiny and publicity in today's release, and is typical of what the group is doing.

Variation by Areas

According to the survey bread loaf prices of the same big companies vary "by more than 50 per cent" in different areas. Bread prices have advanced one cent a loaf in New Bedford and Worcester, Mass., and Pawtucket, R. I., and two big companies in New York are reported to have announced the same increase. Ward Baking Company, General Baking Company and Continental Baking Company are reported to be making one cent a loaf increases throughout New England.

"The same baking company sells loaves of different weights in different areas at prices which vary by more than 50 per cent," the report states. "By way of example, the General Baking Company is selling 15-ounce loaves at 9 cents wholesale in New York City, equivalent to 9.6 cents per pound. In Washington, D. C., it is selling a 16-ounce loaf of the same bread with the same guarantee of quality and ingredients on the label at 8 cents wholesale, equivalent to 8 cents per pound."

The same company at its Fredericksburg, Va., plant sells bread at an equivalent of 5.8 cents per pound, the report explains. The company, it is reported, sells bread "on one side of the river in Norfolk, Va.,' at 8 cents per pound wholesale, "while across the river in Newport News it sells . . . the same bread from the same plant," at 6.4 cents per pound.

Differentials Significant

Digging into the facts, the TNEC group says:

"Among the reasons given for the price increase are 'the war in Europe' and the 'upward trend in wheat prices.' But inquiry at the Department of Agriculture develops the fact that the cost of bread ingredients based upon prices as of Jan. 16 was 2.69 cents per pound as compared with 2.21 cents per pound as of August, 1939. In other words the increase is less than ½ cents per pound."

The report further declares that the price spread between the price of a loaf of bread and its ingredients is now almost as great for a significant period as it was in the summer of 1938 when it set a 20-year peak.

Daily Index Started

As part of the Government's intensified interest in prices the Bureau of Labor Statistics has just started a new sensitive index of 28 basic commodities placed on a daily rather than a monthly basis. The object is to watch price changes in the war emergency. The index takes August, 1939, as "100." On this basis, the index jumped to 120 in the first week of September with the start of the European War, and got as high as 127, Sept. 22. Alarmed by price advances the Government turned its spotlight and began the TNEC public reports.

Latest figures show that after some intermediate movements the peak of the war-scare price jump has passed temporarily in the 28 commodities and the decline has continued toward a level lower than any since the week of Sept. 9. This is due in large part to price drops in certain imported raw materials, notably silk and burlap.

On Jan. 24 the index figure for 28 commodities was 120.1, or 20 points above the August level.

Wheat Storage in Australia Overtaxed by Lack of Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A difficulty has arisen in connection with Australia's wheat—which this year is expected to yield a bumper crop—in the shortage of ships to carry it to its principal market in Britain. The Minister for Commerce, Senator George McLeay, recently announced that 100,000,000 bushels would have to be stored in Australia for several months.

The storage problem has become acute owing to insufficient facilities. All kinds of temporary storage places are being constructed, the silos and railway sheds being crammed to the last cubic inch, while scarcity of wheat sacks is causing severe difficulties in districts not provided with silo facilities.

The wheat harvest for the 1939-40 season is expected to yield 182,500,000 bushels, about 12,000,000 more than last season.

The Principal increase is in New South Wales, whose crop of 66,000,000 bushels is about 7,000,000 bushels greater. The estimated yield in the other States is: Victoria, 41,000,000 bushels; Western Australia, 37,000,000; South Australia, 33,000,000, and Queensland, 5,000,000.

About 15,000,000 bushels of this season's harvest will be retained on the farms for seed and feed, and about 37,000,000 bushels will be needed for domestic consumption. The Commonwealth Government, which has taken over the entire crop as a wartime measure, will have to find oversea markets, through the Australian Wheat Board, for approximately 130,000,000 bushels. In addition, there were 10,000,000 bushels of last year's crop to clear.

At one time, the 1939-40 wheat harvest threatened to provide the Federal Government with an acute political problem, because growers were dissatisfied with the price guarantee of the Government. Since the bullish trend in world grain markets began, with consequent increas. of the market price in Australia, there has been little said about the growers' economic problems.

When it seemed that wheat would be a drug in the market, and no lifting of the economic clouds above growers' heads seemed possible, suggestions were made by officials that sowings for the 1940-41 harvest would be restricted, probably by some form of licensing, either by agreement between the Commonwealth and the States or by the Commonwealth under its supreme wartime powers.

While the bullish tendency of the market continues, the Federal Government is perplexed whether it should continue with its restrictive plan or not. Evidence seems to be that the rise in world prices is due to nonpermanent factors, and if Commonwealth surveys prove this, it is unlikely that growers will be permitted to sow indiscriminately. Consequently a smaller harvest in the 1940-41 season is likely.

Murray Warns Jobless May Start Uprising

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 29 (AP)—Philip Murray, John L. Lewis' first assistant, warned today that "uprisings might develop from people seeking a right to live" unless the unemployment problem is solved.

Speaking in favor of a resolution urging a White House conference among labor, business, agriculture and government, Mr. Murray, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers and Chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, told the U. M W. convention:

"The Federal Administration in Washington has evidenced no desire to cure unemployment. In Pennsylvania, which has 10,000,000 citizens, 1,000,000 are idle, and they represent 3,000,000 people.

"Of this 1,000,000, only 333,000 are receiving relief. There are 666,000 left to shift for themselves—starving to death.

"If present conditions continue, an uprising might develop from people seeking a right to live."

PWA Project Cut 50 P. C. in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Employment of workers by private contractors on Public Works Administration projects in this State declined 50 per cent from 26,554 in September to a present total of 13,354, Col. M. E. Gilmore, Regional Director of the Administration, reported today. For the entire 11-State region, from Maine to Maryland, administered by Colonel Gilmore's Office, the drop has been even more than 50 per cent.

The Administration envisaged a very rapid tapering off of employment in the next two months.

The Administration has on its files applications for 31 new projects for New York City calling for an outlay of $135,000,000, all of which have been approved by the Federal agency, but none can be started without a new Congressional appropriation. Other New York State communities have asked appropriations for 398 projects estimated to cost $127,000,000.

Mrs. R. Frowns on Peace Move by Neutrals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt indicated today that she is not in sympathy with the plea of certain United States peace groups for a conference of neutral nations to draw up a European peace proposal.

Declaring that a conference of neutrals would have little point now or at any time, the President's wife held that the coming of peace in Europe will have to wait until the nations at war are willing to negotiate.

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed her views in answer to a question at her press conference regarding a resolution passed here last week by the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, advocating that the United States Government initiate a conference of neutral nations "at the earliest possible moment."

The resolution, lacking the backing of the conference leadership, was introduced from the floor by Dorothy Detzer, Executive Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and passed by a vote of 105 to 71.

Mrs. Roosevelt opposed the suggestion, she said, because she doubted whether the neutral nations would have any effective peace proposals to offer.

She described the belligerents as the "people you really want to get together."

Mrs. Roosevelt reiterated her warning that nations will have to be willing to "pay the price of peace" when the time for negotiations arrives. She explained that not only the United States, but all nations, must get in the frame of mind that will enable them to accept international responsibilities.

The United States, she declared, should realize it will have to face economic adjustments that may pinch; that is the price of ultimate peace.

U. S. Advised Against World Federation

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., Jan. 29 (AP)—Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, said the United States should prepare to lead the world in economic recovery after the European war ends, but should not enter a political federation to do so.

He addressed the fifty-seventh annual dinner of the Yale Alumni Association of Essex County at the Baltusrol Country Club Jan. 27.

"The United States in particular," Dr. Seymour said, "is not ready to pay the price, even for peace, of sacrificing its sovereignty by entering a world league of nations. Europe must be intensely aware of this."

The dinner followed a political forum in South Orange sponsored by the University Alumni Board and the Yale clubs of New Jersey. As one of the forum speakers, Dr. Arnold Wolfers, professor of international relations, said that, as far as could be determined now, the war might end in smashing victory for either side or in "a deadlock and a truce which will bring no settlement of the basic issues."

Study Shows Children Reflect Family Felicity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Happiness among parents usually foreshadows happy married life for their married children, reports a family-relations study group of the University of Southern California.

This conclusion followed a four-year study of an evening-division class under the direction of Dr. Paul Popenoe; 500 families were interviewed.

It Is Better to Rebuild Men Than Build Prisons, N. Y. Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The State must give increased attention to improvement of rehabilitative processes of its penal institutions to equip the released prisoner better for the problems of the free world instead of the "expensive practice of building new and costlier maximum-security prisons," according to the Prison Association of New York.

The Association, a semi-official body required to report annually to the Legislature, makes this recommendation, among others, in its ninety-fifth annual report placed before the Legislature today. The Association holds that the prison building program the State has embarked upon will ultimately be beyond the ability of the taxpayer to meet and held that rehabilitation was of more importance.

The report also recommends the restoration of the Central Guard School for the training of prison personnel, which was abolished in 1939. The true value of a correctional system is "wholly dependent on the efficiency, character and morale of its personnel," it adds, urging the employment by correctional agencies only of those "well-trained and possessing the specialized knowledge of the profession."

Uniformed Forces Improve

A vast improvement in the attitudes and morale of the uniformed force and a wholesome effect on the inmate body and society generally were evidences of the good work done by the Guard School, it declares.

Another proposal made by the Association is for the cessation of commitments by the courts to specific institutions. The report urges that all prisoners be assigned to the Department of Correction, which shall, after careful study, make the decision as to which institution in the State system is best for the treatment of any given case.

Recalling that the per capita cost of probation in 1938 was $56.17 for more than 29,000 probationers, while the per capita cost of imprisonment was $577.53 for an average daily State prison population during 1938 of 16,405, the Association suggests the extension and the subsidization of probation.

Would Throw Out Old Cells

Other recommendations contained are for restoration of the psychiatric and allied professional services eliminated by legislative action in 1939, establishment of a State Crime Prevention Bureau in the Executive Department, abolition of the 115-year-old Sing Sing cells, a change in the conflict of certain sentences, transfer of the control of county penitentiaries to the State Department of Correction and extension of the authority of the Division of Parole to include all institutions under the State Department of Correction.

The Association also favors provision for prison labor on highways, extension of the jurisdiction of the State Civil Service Commission to include employees of county penitentiaries, extension of fingerprinting, compensation for injured prisoners, provision for matrons in certain institutions, extension of the authority of the State Probation Commission to the point that its jurisdiction will be of more value than its present limited advisory powers, elimination of the police "third degree," restoration of the correctional department's education division personnel and restoration of custodial personnel, both eliminated in 1939.

Western Bridge Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—More than 30,000,000 motor vehicles have crossed the eight and one-quarter mile long San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge—world's largest span—since the bridge was opened in November, 1936.

Anti-Union Move In California Gets Inquiry Spotlight

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (AP)—The LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee, nearing the close of lengthy hearings in California, today turned its attention to a union regulating initiative measure, which was decisively defeated by the State's voters in 1938.

The so-called anti-picketing measure would have sharply curtailed union activities during industrial disputes.

The Committee had on file a letter from Paul Shoup, President of Southern Californians, Inc., asserting that "self-willed" union leadership and "domination of the closed shop" had made investors fearful of putting money into San Francisco industry.

He declared that in the Los Angeles area, where union labor is not as strongly intrenched, the payroll days workers lost because of strikes were only 40 per cent of those lost here in the period between January, 1937, and November, 1339.

Stanley M. "Larry" Doyle, Special Investigator, filed an affidavit intended to purge himself of any grounds for contempt proceedings.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, a committee member, said last week he would request the Senate to institute contempt proceedings because Mr. Doyle refused to say who employed him to investigate an asserted Communist arson plot during labor troubles at Brentwood in 1936.

In his affidavit Mr. Doyle said he was asked to investigate the alleged plot by Harper Knowles, then Chairman of the State American Legion Committee on Subversive Activities. Mr. Doyle said he was not paid.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Peasants IV: They Achieve Political Power

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Today we take up the fourth and last of our discussions on peasants. You will remember that our first covered the origins of the peasants, the second their work, and the third their culture. Today we consider the part they have played in politics.

"In Egypt, Turkey, Persia, and Japan their influence is still very limited. In Russia, under Stalin, they hardly count at all. In China, however, their force is steadily growing—and in fact they constitute one of the chief elements opposing Japanese domination. In India, a very extensive peasant renaissance is taking place under the leadership of Gandhi."

Question: "Would that mean that it is the peasants who are the major force in India's crusade for independence?"

Answer: "No. Not quite. A majority of the Indians are peasants, but most of these are so poor, backward and lethargic that they could give little fire or power to a liberating movement. Reforms in all countries invariably come from the cities and that is true of India. Its leaders for independence are intellectuals and city people, but the fire they have lighted is now reaching into the villages."

Question: "That point about reforms coming from the cities interests me. How does that work out in Europe?"

Answer: "Actually the areas of reforms and of social progress have long corresponded almost exactly with the lands having an urban and industrial civilization. Since industry is older in Europe than in the other continents, the spirit of popular rights is stronger and has spread to the villages. First came powerful city worker parties. Then mighty peasant parties began to arise."

Question: "Would these be like the Farmer-Labor party in the United States?"

Answer: "Somewhat. But the majority of the American farmers have worked through other parties while in Europe the peasants have worked by themselves, often exercising complete domination for brief intervals."

Question: "When were they so dominant?"

Answer: "Just after the peace treaties of 1919 and 1920. At that time a democratic wave swept over Europe, reaching its height in 1922 or 1923. Never has so large a proportion of the human race been as self-governing as then. Among these democratic movements were peasant forces. They became so strong in fact that a 'green international' was formed, centering in Bulgaria under Prime Minister Alexander Stambolisky."

Question: "Did this spread right across Europe, from the Atlantic to Russia?"

Answer: "No. Many sociologists divide Europe into two areas, 'A' and 'B.' The line of separation passes, very roughly, from Danzig (which you will all remember) southward to Fiume, a port on the Adriatic, just about on the Italian-Yugoslav border. To the left, or west, is the 'A' area or industrial Europe. To the right, or east, is the 'B' area, peasant Europe. After 1920 most countries in Europe 'B,' at one time or another, have been under peasant regimes or at least have had prime ministers coming from agrarian ranks."

Question: "Could you run over some of those?"

Answer: "Well in Poland, for example, Vincent Witos, chief of an agrarian party, was head of the Government. In Czechoslovakia Antonin Svehla and Milan Hodza, both leaders of the Agrarian Party, were Prime Ministers. In Austria Engelbert Dollfuss, leader of Austria's peasants, was Chancellor. In Croatia the Peasant Party is absolutely dominant. In Slovenia the peasants, organized into the People's Party, are almost always in power. In Serbia they long dominated through their Radical Party, lead by long-bearded Nicola Pashitch. In Bulgaria they seized, used and lost power dramatically. In Rumania they were led to power by the peasant schoolteacher Ion Mihalache."

Question: "Did the peasants have to struggle hard to gain this power?"

Answer: "Yes, indeed. Every social gain, political advance or mass liberation is the result of struggle. The peasants were at the tail end of this struggle for freedom.

"They are what might be called the Fifth Estate. The first two classes were the nobles and clergy. They were the unrestricted masters of Europe until about 200 years ago. Then the Third Estate or 'bourgeoisie'—city people like bankers, merchants, professors, manufacturers—began a mighty struggle for their rights. It was their striving that brought about the French Revolution. By 1850 they were the political masters.

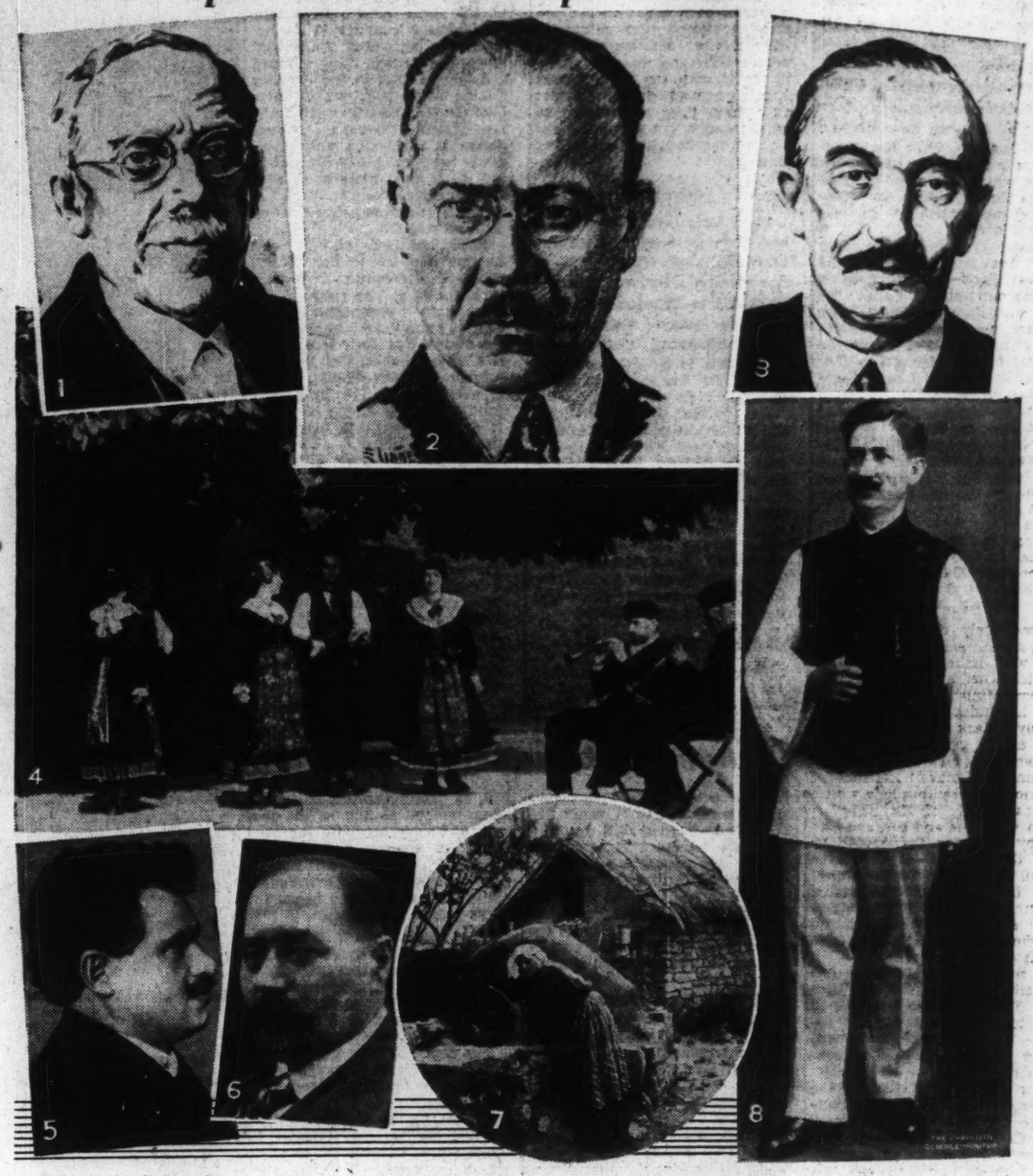
"Then came the Fourth Estate, the workers, seeking a better place in society. They formed labor parties and unions, caused many clashes and finally precipitated the terrible Russian revolution which has not yet spent itself."

Question: "And then came the peasants?"

Answer: "Yes, the Fifth Estate. Their leaders were more like missionaries than politicians. They sought to lift the fallen. They worked with religious ardor. They lived on crusts, walking from village to village like the apostles. Through them finally came peasant liberation, accompanied by many clashes and much suffering.

"And now I am going to ask Mr. Markham to continue this story, and tell you what these people sought and what they got—on Page 379."

Spokesmen for Europe's Fifth Estate



By a Staff Artist; Pix; Underwood

Every Group Needs Leaders—Particularly the Illiterate Peasants

(1) Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Croatian peasant leader. (2) Milan Hodza, Czech peasant leader, Ex-Premier. (3) Vincent Witos, Polish peasant leader, Ex-Premier. (4) Yugoslav folk dancers. (5) Alexander Stambolisky, former Bulgarian peasant leader, at one time Prime Minister. (6) Stefan Raditch, former peasant leader of Croatia. (7) Peasant woman baking bread in Bulgaria. (8) Ion Mihalache, Rumanian peasant leader, former Minister of Agriculture under Juliu Maniu.

Peasants Become People

By R. H. Markham

It has been said that "underprivileged classes gain their rights through their enemies almost as often as through their friends," and that seems to be true.

Never in all its history has the British Labor Party had a majority in Parliament, but in spite of that the group which it champions has won a great many rights. Most of these improvements were inaugurated by Liberal and Conservative governments. Likewise, the situation of the workers in Germany was greatly improved by Bismarck, although that "Iron Chancellor" was bitterly opposed to Labor Organizations.

This method of social progress does not mean that organizations of the under-privileged for the under-privileged are useless. Not at all. Just the opposite is true. Such organizations and movements of the weak become so formidable that the groups which hold power and enjoy privileges grant reforms to prevent the reformers from seizing power for themselves or from causing upheavals. That is the way striving social groups most frequently advance.

Labor's Gains

A comparison of the United States, Russia and Germany provides a striking illustration of this. In Germany a "Socialistic Labor Party" holds absolute power and its red flag covers the land as a flame. Russia is controlled by a "Dictatorship of the Proletariat," which means the workers' party is supreme. America is always controlled by a government emanating from an old fashioned bourgeois party, dating from the time of Thomas Jefferson or from a robust capitalistic party bearing the tradition of a banker, Alexander Hamilton. Yet from every point of view, it is in America that workers live best.

In the United States the farmers' Populist Party accomplished very little directly and soon disintegrated. But the farmers' movement and farmers' opinions became so strong that most all their demands were adopted by other parties and became law.

The peasant parties in Europe have waxed and waned, and just now not a single one is in power. But most of the demands of the peasants have become or are becoming law. The peasants have won, though their parties have lost. Old parties in many cases have crushed peasant organizations but granted peasant demands.

The gains have been very great and may be described as follows:

First, the peasants have wished to "become somebody" and have "become somebody." Peasant parties have accomplished a great deal toward elevating the self-respect and confidence of the lowest social class. A large peasant literature has arisen, peasant music has grown popular, peasant costumes dominate many cities, peasant demands have gained first place on the agenda of parliaments, and peasants become Ministers, even Prime Ministers.

End of "Green Interest"

Another very great gain has been the suppression of "green interest." Almost all peasants at one time or another have suffered from this unspeakable bane. For decades it was very prevalent even in the United States. In effect it is economic slavery. Small farmers in many countries are so poor that in bad years they have been left utterly destitute. To keep from starving they used to mortgage their crops before they were planted. At harvest time, the creditor took what was coming and usually left the helpless peasant so little that by Christmas he had to mortgage the next year's crop so as to get food for the winter. As a result he was mortgaged for life. He and his family spent their years working for the village usurer. This was a revival of serfdom in an even worse form than before. Now agricultural banks have been established in most lands which provide credit and deliver peasants from the monster of usury.

Likewise, Mortgage Banks free peasants in many places from the threat of unjust foreclosures. Every American knows what a terrible problem farm mortgages were in the United States during the thirties. Not only did it cause upheavals but threatened to transfer farm lands from farmers to lawyers, bankers and insurance companies. In Europe peasants were in danger of losing the patrimony of generations. They grew so bitter that they made it unsafe for any white-collared person to appear in their villages. The state was forced to take over that problem; it stopped foreclosures, cancelled a large proportion of the debts and arranged ways for helping pay the rest over long periods at reasonable interest rates.

Tax Inequality

Another radical improvement is in the method and incidence of taxation. Peasants long paid most of the taxes. As a rule they paid a tenth outright. At harvest time after the grain was threshed by hand and winnowed in the wind, the tax gatherer appeared, went from house to house and hauled off his tenth. But since government control was absent, the peasant weak, and the tax collector often very rapacious, much more than 10 per cent was frequently taken. After the tax gatherer left, the village usurer appeared to carry off his share. How much grain was left? The poor peasant looked at the little piles of wheat, rye and corn remaining, looked at his big family, recalled the long winter ahead, and became bitter. Uprisings against tax gatherers occurred. Now the whole system has changed. The peasant, as a rule, is fairly equitably taxed. The tenth is abolished.

The state also has encouraged extensive systems of co-operatives. It helps the peasant store, sort and market his products as well as buy the things he needs.

The force in and behind their organizations has induced all old parties and all responsible factors to accept the peasants' program. All for one, one for all, is finding a place in most party platforms.

Peasant Leaders I Have Known

Bulgaria

Once upon a time I lived in Sofia, on Gladstone Street. Seventeen years ago, early in the morning of the ninth of June, cavalrymen rode noisily throughout the city crying that no one was to leave his house. Anyone appearing on the street was to be immediately arrested.

A revolution was taking place. The bourgeoisie, or white-collared people or "city-zens" were throwing the peasants from power. The leaders of the revolution were army officers and professors. They were supported by bankers, merchants, lawyers, editors and practically everyone with a college diploma—or even with a high school diploma.

Strange to say, most of the people so vigorously humiliating peasants were peasants' sons. Many of them had been born in very humble village cabins. They had, hanging on the walls of their modest city homes, enlarged pictures of mothers wearing kerchiefs and homespun dresses, of fathers wearing sheepskin caps, homespun suits and moccasins.

* * *

The military and academic conspirators had begun their action at midnight and by noon it was finished in Sofia. The ban on traffic was lifted and scores of thousands of people poured into the streets.

The enormous crowds, in their Sunday clothes, spontaneously converged toward the center of the capital. They assembled in the vast square in front of the National Assembly (the Naradno Sobranjie). There the officer, General Lazaroff, who had directed the revolution in Sofia, appeared and was greeted with frenzied applause.

I watched this jubilation with very heavy heart. I felt extremely sad for the peasants.

* * *

Their leaders were at that moment in jail. Twenty-four hours earlier peasants had dominated Parliament. The whole Government had been made up of leaders of the Peasant League. The Prime Minister, Alexander Stambolisky, was a dirt-peasant. Now practically all the members of Parliament were under arrest, as were all the ministers but two. Stambolisky himself was still free. He had been in his village, and as Sofia was shouting for joy, he with a few poorly armed companies was trying to resist the conspiratory forces sent against him. They were soon overcome, Stambolisky was captured, and his body was placed in an unknown grave that has not been found to this day. This peasant is more warmly adored by incomparably more of his fellow countrymen than any other Bulgarian.

Days of desultory fighting and great tenseness followed. Bloodshed was extremely common. The Peasant League was annihilated. Bulgaria passed under the domination of a small urban oligarchy, which lasted two and a half years, and even yet, in spite of this month's elections and many others, Democracy still functions badly. Complete reconciliation has not been effected. "Justice for peasants" is still the great political and social issue.

Rumania

As the tide of peasant agitation ebbed in Bulgaria, it flowed in Rumania.

In May, 1928, I attended the greatest peasant gathering ever held in Danubia. A quarter of a million peasants are estimated to have assembled in the Transylvanian city of Alba Julia, in order to make a protest that as a thunderbolt would shatter Rumania's "regime of privilege and plunder, directed by the powerful Bratianu family." A new day was to be ushered in and Rumania was to "become a mother to all her children."

The mighty demonstration was arranged and managed by the National-Peasant Party. The chief was Juliu Maniu, one of the noblest democratic leaders in modern European history, and the second in command was Ion Mihalache, a peasant schoolteacher of peasant origin.

This monster gathering was a protest of the village against the city. The vast multitude of people filling the enormous square was the saddest I have seen outside of Ethiopia and Albania.

* * *

Fiery leaders spoke to them with great eloquence. "Rumania is very rich," declared Juliu Maniu, "but Rumanians are very poor. Our country is a paradise, but we live as though in a desert. Others are robbing us of our heritage."

Another orator cried, "You produce bread fit for kings, but have only corn meal to eat; you build houses for others to live in; you provide wool that your children may go in rags! You are waifs in your own land! Let's become masters; let's march on Bucharest."

Revolution was in the air! Mr. Mihalache was very excited. "What are you going to do?" I asked. "March!" he cried.

Well, they didn't march on Bucharest. It was 400 miles away. But they did come to power. A new epoch dawned. Rumania's peasants were masters of Rumania. Honest Juliu Maniu became Prime Minister; the peasant, Mihalache, Minister of Agriculture. A dream come true! Bucharest opened wide its doors—for little men to march in.

But they didn't get in—at least not very far in. Only the leaders got in. The peasant administration was not very good. Naturally, they were inexperienced. The party soon fell from power, then fell to pieces. The "old gang" came back. Then a dictatorship was imposed. Now all parties are outlawed. Peasants plow and sow and reap and do as they are told.

Yugoslavia

One night in August of the same year I was in Zagreb, the chief city of Croatia. As dusk fell, all the church bells began to ring. The whole city began to echo with slow, sorrowful reverberations. It was caused by the fact that the great peasant leader, Stefan Raditch, who had been shot by enemies in the Belgrade Parliament two months earlier, had passed on.

I saw the Croatians gather to pay their last tribute. A whole nation was in tears, not a village was left unmoved. Stefan Raditch and his brother, Anton, had elevated an entire people. Now Stefan's monument is the most frequented shrine in the land.

After that, the party was outlawed. All its leaders were persecuted. Thousands of its members were imprisoned, as was Raditch's successor, Dr. Vlatko Matchek. But it could not be crushed. It survived, grew, triumphed. Matchek is now Vice-Premier of Yugoslavia and Prince Paul, the acting ruler, has just visited Zagreb as a guest of this party which his Uncle, the late King Alexander, outlawed.

Austria

On July 25, 1934, early in the afternoon, I rushed to the Chancellery of Austria, situated in the midst of Vienna. The building was closed and the blinds were down. Policemen were hurriedly gathering around. The streets were being blocked off. Soldiers were being prepared for action. Shots had been heard within the Chancellery.

Dr. Dollfuss, the Chancellor and peasant leader of Austria, was lying still upon a sofa. He had preached and preached of a classless state. A few days before I had seen 100,000 burly, devoted Austrian peasants march down Ringstrasse, vowing to support Dollfuss. Now he was gone. Now their state is gone.

Serbia

Just before I left Europe last summer I made a visit to the very humble home of Dr. Dragoleub Yovanovitch, the present leader of Serbia's peasants, which are among the most stalwart in Europe. I saw unmistakable signs of privation. A quiet, brave, worn and cheerful woman greeted me. I was also given a welcome by her two very bright daughters, both in school. The father, they said, was in prison. A dictator's press law was silencing him. He would be out by next Easter. Probably he will again say things as did Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson. **R. H. Markham**

War Elections Find Canada at Crossroads

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 29—Canada finds itself at the sudden conjunction of three currents which are destined to alter the whole future of the Nation.

There is the sudden roaring current of practical politics, which has swept Canada into the campaign for a war election.

There is the current of economic change which will not only make Canada the "arsenal of the British Empire" but will give the Government drastic controls over all business.

And finally there is the tide of the war itself—its effect on the Nation's mind, dividing it between those who think Canada is doing its share in the war and those who insist it must do much more.

Never before since the Confederation of Canada was found in 1867 has its Parliament faced such a complexity of problems, economic, political, spiritual. All must come to focus in the campaign for a general election which will probably be held before the end of March.

The results upon this, the only Nation of the Western Hemisphere involved in the war, no one can foresee, but they will be of concern not only to Canada, but to its neighbors.

War Issue in Politics

Immediately before the people is the sudden emergence of a definite war issue in politics—the question whether the Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King is conducting the war adequately. Mark that down as the issue of the general election, beside which all others will fade.

Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario, a Liberal, but long a bitter personal enemy of Mr. King, has raised this issue and shocked Canada by declaring that under Mr. King the country is not playing its full part in the war and never will. In the Ontario Legislature the other day Mr. Hepburn suddenly scribbled a resolution denouncing the Federal Government and it was passed with the complete support of the Conservative Opposition but with the Liberals split. This, of course, was a challenge to the Government of Canada.

And it was a challenge which Mr. King directly accepted in dissolving Parliament and going to the peop For one thing can be counted on—Mr. King intends to carry Canada through the war and represent it at the peace conference if his support holds out. That done, he will be ready to retire after a record term of office.

Meanwhile the current of practical politics flows on top of much deeper currents below. Far more important to the future of the average Canadian than the name or label of the Government are the quiet but vast changes that are seeping through the daily life of the Nation.

Rebuilding Canada's Economy

In a word, the economy of Canada is being rebuilt to turn every possible ounce of productive energy, every possible dollar of the national income, into the war—into ships, guns, airplanes, trained aviators. At first sight this might seem to be a temporary phase, ending with the war, but it is not as simple as that.

The Government has taken over dictatorial powers, with the full consent of Parliament and the people. True, it is not using many of them in a direct fashion, but indirectly it is guiding all the industrial activity of the Nation Where it does not fix prices, it prevents prices rising by a friendly warning, which could be followed if necessary by drastic and confiscatory action. Where it does not direct the lumber industry it arranges to move lumber across Canadian railways to ease the load on British shipping. Where it does not tell the farmer what he must produce, it arranges a huge bacon deal with Britain at fixed prices and thus promotes a huge production of swine. And so on, throughout the whole structure of the nation's economy.

The result is that a large part of Canada's industrial activity, a large part of its employment, is tied now to the war and dependent on war markets of every sort The question that every Canadian asks himself, the question that will be asked over and over again in the campaign is simply this—what will Canada do, what will the farmers do, what will the gun makers do, what will the munitions workers do when the war market ends?

Two Possible Solutions

Only two solutions seem visible for this country—a restoration of world trade, for which Canada is best suited, or more and more internal controls by the Government. Only with the restoration of world trade after years of autarchy, can this country hope to demobilize the Government supervision, the necessary bureaucracy which are increasing here every day.

These are the key economic problems of the future. But there is the immediate problem of financing the war itself, of diverting perhaps 40 per cent of the national income to war activities. It is a problem to daunt any finance minister.

Canada entered the last World War with a debt of $336,000,000. It piled up $1,732,000,000 more in debt to pay for the war, besides collecting current war taxes of $3,268,000,000. Thus, before the present war started, Canada had a national debt of just over $3,000,000,000. It seemed too much.

The Government, therefore, announced early in the war that, so far as possible, it would pay for the war out of current revenue, and it imposed heavy new taxation. But until these taxes would begin to produce new revenue it was forced to start again the old familiar war process of borrowing Its first war loan of $200,000,000 has been a success and probably more borrowing will follow.

Costs of Government

The ordinary costs of Government are about $550,000,000 a year. The Government has started to spend $1,000,000 a day exclusively on the war—an estimated $375,000,000 in the first year. Clearly Canada is heading towards a $1,000,000,000 budget with revenues so far not much over half of that.

These revenues are going up now, as the war taxes come in and will go up more as rising war activity makes more income on which taxes will be paid. But it seems certain that any Government will have to impose drastic new taxes if it is to avoid huge new borrowings.

The man on the street would prefer it that way.

Besides the problem of politics and the economics there is the incalculable impact of the war on the thought of the Canadian people, which was ill prepared for it. Right now there is the question raised by Mr. Hepburn—is Canada doing enough in the war? Is it doing the right thing or should it be sending more soldiers to Europe? Every Canadian asks himself this question and asked it long before Mr. Hepburn started to introduce it into the political equation.

Still beyond the immediate question of the war Canadians ask themselves something else, and ask it with increasing interest—what is to be this country's position in the world when the war is over? Must Canada fight in Europe once in every generation—that "nightmare" from which Mr. King himself turned in horror less than a year ago? And if not, how is this tragedy to be prevented?

Men in Canada who think these things through will undoubtedly ask what Mr. King's policy is. They will want to know whether Canada intends to fight for a new order in Europe, in the world—a revival of collective security, a rebuilt League of Nations, a democratic federation or some other mechanism to prevent another war.

Already Canada has gone some way in advocating a new world order, if necessary with "the surrender of certain sovereign powers," but no definite policy has been laid down.

A growing body of opinion in Canada favors a stronger line, a larger role on Canada's part in the Empire and the world. The country will hear this demand and may get some answer. Anyway, this and all the other issues will make the election campaign one of the most important in Canada's history.

Train? No; Liner? No

It's a De Luxe Trailer in Florida

This well might be a lounge on some luxury train or one of those cozy corners on some palatial cruise liner. But it isn't. It is the interior of one of the latest models in trailers. This year, more than ever, thousands of these "home on wheels," all the way from the made-to-order to the home-made affairs, have rolled into Florida for the winter months.

Sugar Firm's Strike In Philippines Off

MANILA, Jan. 29 (AP)—The strike of Socialist workers against the Pampanga Sugar Development Company was called off today by the strike committee after it had accepted the arbitration decision of the Secretary of Labor.

Committee members said their action was taken on the advice of President Manuel L. Quezon. They added the company had granted some concessions, including larger schools for their children.

The strike, in effect since the first of the year, resulted in considerable violence and several fatalities in Pampanga Province.

Sickness Insurance Plan Gets Scant Senate Support

(Continued from Page 1)

sistance to a bill actually implying such measures of control.

While the Wagner bill does not itself contain specific provisions for compulsory sickness insurance, many experts believe it would lead inevitably to that end. As J. G. Crownhart, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, told the Senate Committee on Education and Labor: "It provides for state-wide plans, and then a state-wide program, . . . and I know of no other plan that has been suggested than compulsory sickness insurance. . . . The Wagner bill is the enabling law for it."

Federal Instrument

By means of its financial subsidies, the Wagner bill offered a Federal instrument, experts felt, which would be used to introduce compulsion in the states. New York State already has a constitutional amendment authorizing its legislature to enact compulsory sickness insurance.

In Wisconsin and California such measures have been introduced but defeated. The commitment of so many Senators against compulsion is, by implication, a commitment against opening such avenues through the Wagner bill.

In replying to the Monitor's query, numerous Senators did not content themselves with a simple "No" or "I don't know," but expressed in clear language their attitude. While this newspaper is pledged not to reveal names of individual Senators, the following clear-cut views were expressed in their letters:

Said one very prominent Senator:

"The American ideal of individual liberty will soon completely disappear if we add many more 'compulsory' requirements to the American way of life. I believe in 'group' medicine on a voluntary basis. But that is a totally different proposition.

"I am opposed to any and all new Federal subsidies and social services—no matter how persuasive—unless and until we have found a way to pay for the services and subsidies already existing."

Familiar Note

A familiar note of many who wished real improvement in health conditions, was stated by the following:

"I would like to see an improvement in our health conditions, but I do not want to go to the compulsory health insurance method."

"I am for a Federal health bill, but not compulsory."

Other Senators recognized changing conditions, but distinctly took their stand on a noncompulsory basis:

"My general attitude on legislation of this kind is to uphold the right of the individual, although it seems certain that with the passing years, some measure of social welfare legislation will be enacted in the interest of those whose low incomes do not permit even a very low standard of medical care."

None of the five Senators who said they were in favor of compulsory health insurance cared to elaborate their views.

Other reasons for opposing the Wagner Bill were found by some Senators of which the following is typical:

"I am not opposed to a Federal health program, but I am opposed to the Wagner bill because I feel that it is too expensive and too complicated. I am opposed to compulsory health insurance."

View Seems Clear

Here is one in the "uncommitted" group whose real view seems entirely clear: "I never like to answer a question until I have had an opportunity to go into the matter thoroughly, as it is difficult to tell what questions will arise, but generally speaking, I think I will oppose it."

Another form of skepticism appeared in this letter: "I am undetermined and will be governed by study of the proposition when it reaches us in final form, if at all."

One thoughtful Senator had this to say: "I recognize the benefits which have flowed from the participation of Government in medical practice and hygiene.

"If we can have a rational development of the co-operation already in effect between citizens and Government with respect to the public health, I think it will be a good thing.

Opposed to Coercion

"But I am definitely opposed to statutes calculated to coerce private decisions and conduct which do not affect materially the health and welfare of others.

"In other words, I want that degree of relative liberty to which the individual is entitled in a state where restriction and regimentation is limited to the minimum necessary for the preservation and enjoyment of freedom by all.

"This is over-simplified, but gives you some idea of my attitude toward the special question of compulsory health insurance."

Here is a good New Dealer who nevertheless isn't ready to bind himself: "A busy Senator cannot cover all the matters that impend. I rely on the committees in charge I haven't sufficient information to say that I favor compulsory insurance. I may."

One fortright Senator said: "I think I have voted against almost all of Senator Wagner's bills on social legislation and I presume that I shall do the same on the bill now before the Congress. I do not like the idea of regimenting the medical profession."

One of the five senators who stated their support for compulsory health insurance also, curiously enough, indicated his opposition to the Wagner bill as a whole.

Another well-known legislator spoke in these terms:

"I am convinced of this—that our very existence depends upon getting people to work, and thereby providing them sufficient incomes to buy for themselves what necessities and luxuries they desire. I believe restoration of general employment, by virtue of which people could secure or not secure medical services, as they desire, is much to be preferred to any system of governmental health insurance However, I would not want to say that there might not arise certain cases in which I would favor governmental aid in providing medical assistance for those unable to purchase it themselves."

It is possible to conclude on a somewhat humorous note:

"Inasmuch as the question about which you inquire is a matter of 'red hot' controversy in my state and that my answering this question either 'yes' or 'no' would — judging by past experience in similar matters—immediately result in a deluge of correspondence from constituents which would have to be answered by a greatly overworked office force, I entreat you with your habitual good nature, to excuse me from committing myself in this matter until official duty compels me to 'stand up and be counted'."

Crossings Safety Gains

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that there were 1,097 fatalities from highway-railroad crossing mishaps in the first 10 months of 1939, a decrease of 62 from the similar period of 1938.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

Canada

Ontario

Windsor: Vanity Theater, 673 Ouellette Avenue, 4 p. m., Feb. 4.

England

Lancashire

Salford (auspices First Church, Eccles): Ambassador Cinema, Langworthy Road, Pendleton, 3 p. m., Feb. 25.

London

London (Fifth Church): Hornsey Town Hall, Crouch End Broadway, N. 8, 3 p. m. Feb. 25.

Northumberland

Whitley Bay: The Playhouse, 3 p. m., Feb. 11.

Yorkshire

Sheffield (First Church): City Hall, 3 p. m., Feb. 24.

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.
Crescent City: Endert's Theater, 365 H Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 4.
Gardena (Eighth Church, Los Angeles): Wednesday Progressive Clubhouse, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Orchard Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 4.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 9.
Napa: Napa Union High School Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., February 4.
Pasadena (Third Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 9.
San Francisco (auspices Eleventh Church): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., February 6.
San Leandro: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feoruary 5.
Whittier: The Whittier Woman's Clubhouse, Bailey Street at Friends Avenue, 8 p. m., February 6
Willows: Memorial Hall, 3 p. m., February 4.

Connecticut

Hartford (First Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., February 8.
New Haven: Calvary Baptist Church, Chapel and York Streets, 8:15 p. m., February 9.

District of Columbia

Washington (Second Church): Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth, C, and D Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., February 6.

Radiocast Station WOL, 1230 kilocycles.

Florida

Gainesville: Gainesville High School, 8:15 p. m., February 5.
Lakeland: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 4.
Orlando: Church Edifice, Rosalind Avenue at Wall Street, 8 p. m., February 6.
Pensacola: Pensacola High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 9.
St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue North, 8 p. m., February 5.
Sarasota: Golf Street Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., February 4.

Georgia

Athens: Georgia Theater, 215 North Lumpkin Street, 3:30 p. m., February 4.
Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., February 6.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., February 10.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., February 9.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., February 5.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 West Irving Park Road, 3:30 p. m., February 4.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., February 6.
Winnetka: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 5.

Indiana

Evansville: Church Edifice, 212 Mulberry Street, 8 p. m., February 6.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Junior High School Auditorium, Laurel Street, 8 p. m., February 9.
New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, St. Charles Avenue and Clio Street, 8 p. m., February 8.

Massachusetts

Belmont (auspices First Church, Cambridge): Belmont High School, Orchard Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., February 8.
Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 8 p. m. February 5.
Worcester (First Church): Pilgrim Congregational Church, 907 Main Street, 8 p. m., February 6.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., February 5.
Detroit (auspices Seventh Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 4 p. m., February 4.
Muskegon: Church Edifice, Third Street and Muskegon Avenue, 8:15 p. m., February 6.

New Jersey

Camden: Camden Senior High School, Baird Avenue and Park Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., February 4.

New York

Albany: Church Edifice, Madison Avenue and Quail Street, 3:30 p. m., February 4.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., February 5.
Buffalo (Third Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., February 5.
Chappaqua (auspices First Church, Pleasantville): Chappaqua School, 3:30 p. m., February 4.
Elmira: Auditorium, South Side High School, 3 p. m., February 4.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Auditorium, 728 East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., February 6.

Ohio

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., February 9.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., February 8.

Oregon

Eugene (Organization at University of Oregon): The University of Oregon Music Building, Campus, 8 p. m., February 9.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Liberty High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., February 8.

Virginia

Newport News: Newport News High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., February 4.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1036 North Van Buren Street, 8 p. m., February 6.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Feb 4, March 3, April 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Feb. 4, March 3, April 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc on Feb. 4, March 3, April 7.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb 4, 18.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Feb. 11, 25, March 10, 24, April 14, 28.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 4, March 3, April 7.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 25, March 24, April 14.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Feb. 4, March 3, April 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.

Canada

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Feb. 11, 25, March 10, 24, April 7, 21.
Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 910kc, Feb. 4.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 18, March 17, April 21.

U. S. Is Urged Not to Shirk Duty to Weak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 — The United States is duty-bound to express moral resentment and condemnation of the brutality and injustice now rife over such a large section of the globe, and it is both "foolish and cowardly" to say that they are no concern of Americans, according to John Lord O'Brian, Assistant United States Attorney in the Hoover Administration.

In an address at the final meeting of the sixty-third annual convention of the New York State Bar Association here over the week end, Mr. O'Brian declared that the "right to live in freedom carried with it the duty of remonstrance in times of crisis" and that "there can be no sovereignty superior to the law of morals."

"The highest aspiration of America in the field of foreign policy was expressed in the protest which Secretary Stimson made against the action of Japan in Manchuria," Mr. O'Brian said. "Many decried this as a futile gesture, but who can now deny that the present moral collapse of the world is due in part to the fact that leaders of other nations put aside that sense of moral conviction which was so clear to every patriotic American and adopted in its place measures based only on expediency."

Mr. O'Brian criticized the lack of official protests against the sinking of the Steamship Athenia, of the Cunard-White Star Line, and the events in Poland. This same confusion "is again in evidence in the effort of some of our leaders to discourage the Government from giving aid of any kind to heroic Finland," he declared.

The Association's final meeting also featured a clash between leading New York attorneys over a recommendation of the Committee on the State Constitution calling for an amendment abandoning the present method of impeaching judges and substituting trial before a special court of appellate justices, with the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals.

This proposal was attacked by Samuel Seabury, President of the City Bar Association, who declared that the proposed method would be even more cumbersome than impeachment proceedings by the Legislature. Mr. Seabury recommended that the report be disapproved and that the meeting indorse the Judicial Council proposal, contained in the Feinberg bill, now before the State Senate, calling for the removal of judges by the Court of Appeals.

The meeting finally dropped both the Committee and the Seabury recommendations and referred the question back to the Committee, instructing it to confer with the Judiciary Committee and with local bar associations.

Alabama Students Earn While Learning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BESSEMER, Ala.—A program of earning while learning is very effectively carried out at the McAdory high school, a county school near here.

Students of agriculture, while earning the latest methods of farming, produced in 1939 farm produce worth $1,579, on which was made a profit of $1,470, according to the report made by J. Daughty, teacher of vocational agriculture.

The students also participated in soil conservation and forestry work, planting more than 600 pine seedling trees.

Union Chief Sees Faults In Sickness Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Typical of the distrust of compulsory sickness insurance to be found within a powerful section of organized labor despite labor's recent formal indorsement is the comment of one of the Nation's most influential labor leaders: "I am opposed to compulsory sickness insurance because I lived with it a good many years in my own union, and it did not work."

What he referred to was the fact little recognized in connection with socialized medicine that many national and international labor unions have had their own systems of sickness insurance in the shape of sick benefits. These continue today in a number of unions.

"On the whole, however, the experience of the labor movement with sick benefits has not been satisfactory," said this national labor official. "My own union gave it a full trial, and had to drop it.

Jobless Sought Aid

"We found in time that it was not sickness insurance, but unemployment insurance. That is, when business conditions were good few applied for the weekly cash payments of the sick benefits. But when business was bad, and many of our members were out of jobs, it was surprising how many of them claimed they were ill and applied for sick benefits.

"How was the union to question it? When a man says he is sick and backs it up with a written medical certificate, what could union officials do to determine whether he was telling the truth or faking?

"Of course sometimes they knew a man was cheating and that brought in a new set of difficulties in the administration of the system.

"Each of our local unions revolved around its financial secretary, and he was always looking out for his re-election. He didn't want to displease any member who might vote for him.

"So when one of his friends, whom he knew wasn't sick, claimed he was and asked for a sick benefit, the financial secretary often winked at what he knew was cheating, and put a well man on the list for sick pay.

System Broke Down

"Finally under pressures like this, our system of sick benefits broke down. It couldn't pay out. There wasn't enough money in the fund to meet all demands made on it.

"Other unions have had similar trouble. Some keep the system, going regardless, and some have dropped it.

"Our union is a good union, too. It has contributed some outstanding leaders to the labor movement. Our workers are skilled. But when they fell on bad times enough of them mistakenly tried to tide themselves over on their sickness insurance to swamp it eventually.

"It is this experience that makes me skeptical of a system of compulsory sickness insurance covering the whole population.

'It would be vastly harder to administer than the present social insurance we have. It is not difficult to determine, for instance when a man is entitled to old-age insurance under the Social Security Act, or when he is out of a job and so is qualified to receive unemployment insurance.

"But when you get into questions of sickness, where sometimes is impossible even for a doctor to tell whether a man is lying or not, you venture into a field with any possibilities of trouble, just on a small scale we found in our international union.

"On the other hand, I feel there a great need for medical care among workers which is not adequately being taken care of today.

"I don't think that compulsory sickness insurance is the way to meet this need.

"It is up to the doctors to devise a way out for the workingman who cannot afford to pay doctor's bills as they are now. Organized labor wants something done about this. The doctors can develop something new to take care of the section of the working class particularly in need. I am hopeful they will do so and do it soon.

"I think every public-spirited citizen ought to co-operate with the medical profession to find a method to meet the needs of those unfortunate enough to require medical attention but who are unable to pay for it."

Federation Report

The only report on the various benefit services of labor unions which is regularly published is compiled by the American Federation of Labor on its own unions plus the independent railroad brotherhoods. Its last annual tabulation, for 1938, showed 26 out of 108 national and international unions paying sick benefits. A number of local unions have benefit funds but this lesser source is not included.

The total of sick benefits itemized, $1,306,767, was the lowest in amount of any of the various benefits. The membership represented in all the 108 unions was approximately 4,300,000. The aggregate of all the benefits came to $25,586,288.

Byrd Finds Peaks On Polar Flight

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd reported to the Navy Jan. 26 the discovery of unknown mountain peaks in the vicinity of Marie Byrd Land in the Antarctic.

Admiral Byrd, leader of the Government's Antarctic expedition, said the mountains were spotted during a three-hour plane flight on Jan. 22. The peaks apparently bordered the northern coast of the area, which Admiral Byrd first discovered from the air in 1929, the dispatch said, adding, "The flight also led to first realization that Sulzberger Bay was larger than previously charted and in effect, an Antarctic sea."

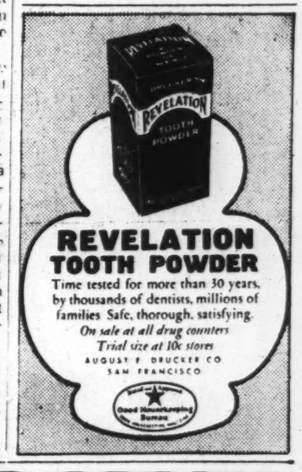
The flight also verified the presence of a large bay a few miles east of Cape Colbeck, the Admiral said.

The motorship North Star, expedition flagship, has nearly completed unloading and is expected to sail for Valparaiso about midweek.

A $15,000,000 Sport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Winter sports, says the California State Chamber of Commerce, represents a $15,000,000 annual asset to California.



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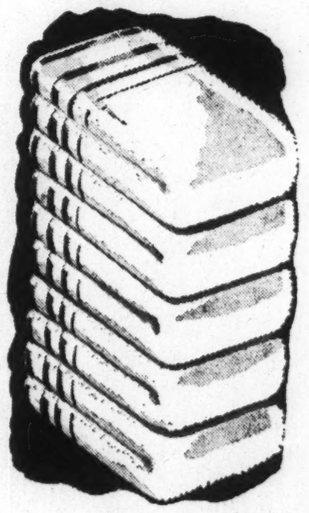

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SPECIAL Bulletin ON REQUEST

Aid for Finns Turns To Defense Loan Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—With supplies for Finnish civilian relief coming into Helsingfors in volume from the United States, England, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, and Finland's sister Scandinavian countries, attention is being directed here today toward obtaining money for use by the Finnish Government where it is most needed—for support of national defense against Soviet Russia. This means military aid, the need for which, will, it was said, increase day by day as spring approaches.

Little headway was being made in this direction, it was said in informed quarters, with the result that a popular loan for defense was again being discussed by Finnish spokesmen, bankers, and lawyers. Prevailing sentiment in both banking and legal circles was that a popular loan could be floated if undertaken through a banking institution, since, it was held, it would have to be based on popular sympathy for Finland rather than offered as an investment.

So effective has the civilian relief work under the direction of Herbert Hoover been here that protests and attacks on Mr. Hoover are now coming out of Moscow.

Hoover Praises Press

Mr. Hoover, in a statement released today, paid high tribute to the newspapers for their aid in the drive for civilian relief, saying that through their efforts more than $300,000 had been raised through Jan. 27, exclusive of contributions sent to local and state committees.

"It represents one of the most magnificent services ever performed by a group that has long taken the leadership in humanitarian appeals," Mr. Hoover declared. "When this appeal to America was begun, the newspapers took over and within 10 days $100,000 was on its way to relieve the sudden suffering that had overtaken Finnish women and children and aged men.

"It would have taken weeks to create an organization without the support of the newspapers," Mr. Hoover continued. "With their support, which has involved actual out-of-pocket expenses by them in handling collections and bookkeeping, it was possible almost over night to begin meeting the emergency for which the Finnish relief fund was organized."

California's newspapers led the press drive with contributions of $73,501. Pennsylvania publications came second, turning over $39,074, and New York State was a close third with $32,309.

Mr. Hoover summarized activities of the present three most energetic units in the fund, industry, labor, and sports, each having pledged $1,000,000. Speaking at a luncheon meeting of industrialists at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, he announced that their division had turned over $100,000 and made known $250,000 in pledges since the $1,000,000 goal was set a week ago. Fund raising committees were at work in 100 industries, he said, adding that this number probably would double from reports by Frederick W. Gehle, Director of the Industrial Division, Second Vice-President of the Chase National Bank.

Mr. Hoover saw the fund-raising drive as an opportunity for solidarity of captial and labor. "I know that employers can and will match what labor can raise," he said. "Our fund won't be large. It won't buy airplanes or guns, but it does demonstrate the solidarity of the American people in their sympathy for Finland. American labor and American stockholders should join hands for the work in months to come."

Labor's Contribution

Alexander Lipsett, Director of the Labor Division, said the fund raising appeal to 8,000,000 trade union members in the Nation had evoked a generous response because "working men and women understand that the underlying principle of democratic life is at stake."

Mr. Hoover said the fund, which had been created to deal with the emergency situation of caring for the homeless civilian population, would be called upon to increase its scope as the problem became greater and that it would be necessary "by degrees to shift from one responsibility to another."

Chief among these, he said, was the necessity to uphold the morale of the population. In this connection he recalled a proposal which had come to the fund to launch an "adoption" drive, for children and families of Finns who had been killed in action.

Mr. Hoover said that E. E. Fogelson, Director of the Sports Division of the Fund, had reported that the committee headed by Joe Williams of the Scripps-Howard Syndicate had scheduled events throughout the nation which "they believe will net a million dollars for the fund."

John Jay Hopkins, who has been in charge of organizing committees since the inception of the fund, has been appointed a Vice-Chairman, Mr. Hoover announced. Mr. Hopkins, a New York attorney, was an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Hoover Administration.

Soviet Distress and Unrest Laid to Transport Tie-Up

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Skyrocketing prices, dwindling food and fuel supplies, and the coldest weather in 100 years have brought widespread distress and unrest in Soviet Russia, according to authoritative advices received in diplomatic circles here.

The reports explain that a breakdown in the transportation system, aggravated by the severe demands necessitated by troop movements to the Finnish front, rather than actual shortages in supplies, is causing great suffering, particularly in Moscow and the surrounding area.

Asked about these reports, the Soviet Embassy characterized them as "absurd" without any further comment.

Diplomatic circles were interested in the reports in view of the effect any internal suffering and unrest in Russia might have on the invasion of Finland, the Soviet's relations with Germany, and the future development of general European affairs.

It was pointed out that the difficulties, if as serious as reported, would greatly decrease the amount of supplies Soviet Russia could provide to Germany, and might become a potent factor in the development of the European war.

Inability to secure many foodstuffs in the Moscow market, the reports said, had caused increases as high as 35 per cent in the prices of some commodities. The greatest shortages were reported in meat, fish, milk, butter, and potatoes.

Bread queues, the first in many years in Russia, were reported to have appeared, but to be slowly decreasing as the Soviet Government concentrated efforts on providing bread and flour. Peasants from the surrounding territory were said to be going to Moscow to make purchases, indicating the shortages were not confined to the Capital.

Coal, oil, and firewood also were reported extremely limited in quantity and increasing in price in the face of the most severe winter since 1840. The thermometer has once skidded down to 78 degrees (Fahrenheit) below zero.

The breakdown of the transportation facilities was attributed chiefly to extremely heavy demands for engines and cars for troops and supplies on the Finnish front, and for troop concentrations on the Bessarabian frontier. As high as 10 divisions have been reported concentrated along the Russian bank of the Dniester River bordering Rumania.

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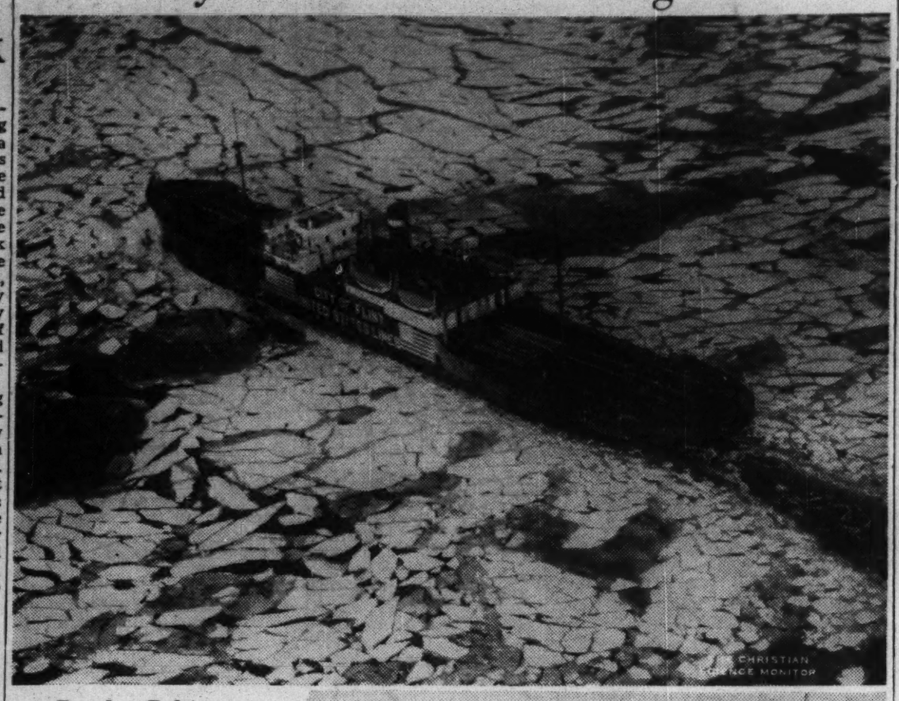

Reaches Baltimore

The craft, now world-famed, in ice-choked Chesapeake Bay.

Wide World

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph A. Gainard

The skipper's wife is on hand to welcome the Melrose, Mass., officer to the United States and home.

South Africa Battles Nazi Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—With special radiocasts, newspaper articles and lectures, South African authorities are making strenuous efforts to counter lively German propaganda.

Berlin finds South Africa, divided at the outset of war, a promising field for propaganda and the countering of the continual verbal bombardment has developed into a major South African war activity.

Nazi intrigue in South Africa reached formidable proportions even before the war. Raids on Nazi headquarters in South West Africa and investigations in the Union have revealed the existence of a vast organization under a central executive. How seriously its activities were regarded has been revealed by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union, who claimed that the timely dispatch of hundreds of armed police to the mandated territory probably prevented an armed rising.

Nazi Leaders Have Gone

Nazi leaders, many of them consular representatives, have left the country or been interned. But, aided and abetted by some Afrikanders attempts to impair South Africa's relation to Britain continue.

Daily propaganda from Zeesen Radio to "Dear Friends in Africa" pours contempt and ridicule on South African statesmen, stirs up the embers of the Boer War and the concentration camps.

Nightly South Africa's Information Officer counters "news" from Zeesen. But, public men have decided to further fight propaganda. A £200,000 fund has been started and a nation-wide network organized. Millions of pamphlets are being printed, friendly Afrikaans-medium newspapers are being developed, and lecturers will be employed.

Extremists Urge Action

Pro-Nazi extremists and anti-Government politicians have reacted with an attack on the new bureau. Their followers have been advised to make bonfires of the pamphlets, to shun all members of the fund and to combine to destroy "the machinations of British Imperialism and its paid spy system."

But in the province of Natal alone, with a European population of a medium-sized American city, £35,000 was collected in a few days.

City of Flint Ties Up at Baltimore After Historic Wartime Adventure

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 29 (AP)—The weather-beaten City of Flint, once seized by a German crew and re-dubbed the "Alf," came home from her wartime adventure Jan. 27, her own name in bold, box-car letters on her sides and the Stars and Stripes whipping from her staff.

From her 40 crewmen and Capt. J. A. Gainard came stories of international entanglement with Nazis, Russians, Englishmen, and Norwegians; of warship searchlights stabbing at her across cold northern waters; of facing quickly uncovered Russian guns as she attempted to leave Murmansk; and of a threatened shipboard fight.

The soft-spoken skipper had nothing but praise for his crew, back home for the first time in 113 days. They were freed by the Norwegian Government which ruled the Germans stopped illegally in a neutral port.

On Oct. 9, six days out of New York, the City of Flint was halted by the German pocket battleship Deutschland and boarded by armed Nazi sailors who told Captain Gainard his cargo was contraband.

The captured crew of the sunken British freighter Stonegate also was put aboard with the German prize crew.

The Germans mounted guard but the Americans operated the Flint. "We wern't under guard, and yet we were, en route from Tromsoe to Murmansk," one seaman said.

Russian officers removed the Germans at Murmansk and said "we could go as soon as my papers were checked," Captain Gainard said. But the papers were delayed. Later the Russians came back with the Germans and ordered the Flint to sail in 24 hours.

On the way down the Norwegian coast there was a brush of the worn little American freighter with a British cruiser, but Norwegian war vessels accompanying warned the British away. The cruiser played spotlights on the Flint.

Finally they turned in at Haugesund, Norway, Captain Gainard explained, and liberation followed at the hands of the Norwegians who interned the Nazi prize crew.

Threat to Nazi Iron Flow

(Continued from Page 1)

an average 30 per cent of iron in domestic production.

This means that home production corresponds to one-fifth of Germany's import needs of the actual iron that comes from Sweden.

However, iron can be reclaimed from buildings and so on. It isn't used up as in the case of oil and coal—thus, thanks to a highly disciplined system, Germany can always count on a considerable supply of scrap iron.

There is a general feeling, however, that stocks and reserves were piled up only for a "blitzkrieg" against Britain. That opportunity has been lost. So that not only in the air, but in iron the Germans are at a growing disadvantage unless they can keep open the way to Swedish ore.

"If the Allies succeed in cutting off Germany's metal supplies effectively," says a writer in the Times of London of Jan. 21, "they have every chance of uncovering Germany's heel of Achilles at a comparatively early date."

Free Flow From Narvik

A knowing writer this! But what he didn't say was that the present is a good time for making the attempt.

Lulea, a port on the Bothnian side of Northern Sweden, is now closed by ice till April. Some iron ore is going to Germany from Central Sweden, where the ironwealthy Swedes also have mines But Germany at this time of the year is really dependent for imports upon the ore going to Germany out of the northerly Norwegian port of Narvik.

This ore comes by German shio out of the port of Narvik with a Norwegian pilot aboard. The boat clings to Norwegian territorial waters, then goes along Swedish territorial waters, and through the sound to Germany's Baltic ports.

How much is going that way is impossible to say. No more trade figures are published now by the Scandinavians.

Sweden would like to dispense with the iron as well as with the figures. For they are so troubled by their iron mountain that they have already dubbed it Sweden's Bilbao.

I know there is plenty of iron going to Germany. But ask for figures and you will get a startled look and be told that anybody who gives those figures would be imprisoned for high treason.

What Admiralty Knows

British lay opinion thinks that the British blockade is preventing any Swedish ore exports from leaving Narvik. The British Admiralty knows better. Far from being complacent, it must be furious. For not only is Germany getting ore out of Narvik, but it has succeeded in sending to the bottom of the Narvik fjord one of Britain's own ore boats.

In Scandinavia today many peculiar things are happening. This is one of the most peculiar. The German U-boat came 25 miles into the fjord and right under the nose of the Norwegian Coast Guard sank the Britisher as it was leaving Narvik port.

Mother-in-Laws In Quest of Name

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Mother-in-Law Association rose up today, declared it didn't like the hyphenated word, and said that, with the help of the dictionary man, Wilfred Funk, something would be done about it.

Mr. Funk himself said he would be glad to help the Association in its search for a word to replace "mother-in-law" and said he would put it into the dictionary "if a really new and usable synonym can be found."

The publisher was named one of the judges to select a word which the Association, hopes can be found by the time it holds its second annual meeting Feb. 6. The Association claims 2,500 members.

Mr. Funk said the language would be enriched socially and etymologically should a synonym be found and accepted by the public, adding:

"I happen to have a delightful mother-in-law (he couldn't avoid using the term) and so there is a personal wish on my part to get rid of the term which comics and such have surrounded with unpleasant associations."

Rubaiyat Copy of 1463 Found at Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Discovery of the fourth oldest copy of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was announced here by officials of Princeton University library.

The manuscript, found in the Robert Garrett collection of Oriental manuscripts, was written in Baghdad in 1463 and was discovered while the collection was being catalogued, the library said.

The Princeton Rubaiyat is antedated by two copies in Istanbul and one in the Bodeleian library of Oxford University.

Editors of the catalogue were Mohamad E. Moghadam and Yahya Armajani, both of Teheran, Iran, former Princeton graduate students.

Rotary Picks Havana

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—Rotary International announced that officials decided definitely Jan. 28 to hold its 1940 convention in Havana, Cuba, June 10 to 14. The President, Walter D. Head, said the plan to convene at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, had been postponed until 1942 because of uncertain wartime travel.

Italians and Hungarians Join Finns

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 29 (AP)—More than 2,000 trained Italian and Hungarian volunteers to aid the Finns in their fight against Soviet Russia were reported by Allied sources in Bern to have crossed through France recently en route to Finland by way of the North Sea.

They said the French and the Scandinavian nations had guaranteed free transit for the group under the resolution of the League of Nations Assembly to lend all help possible to the Finns.

This was the second body of Italians going to Finland but the first group to include Hungarians, the informants said.

The Italians in the latest group were said to be in part technicians but mostly infantrymen who saw service with the Black Arrow Division in the Spanish Civil War.

The 2,000 were said to have traveled as a battalion with auxiliary units into France to be transported by sea to Norway and thence overland through Sweden to Finland.

Planes Driven Off

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 29 (AP)—Soviet warplanes tried to raid Helsingfors today, but were driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

Finnish officials said the Russians had bombed 10 localities in Uusimaa Province — Helsingfors County—in Savo Province in the north and also a coast town on the Gulf of Bothnia yesterday.

They said 250 bombs were dropped but that casualties and material damage were slight.

"Enemy airmen again revealed brutal methods," an official statement declared. "In one instance, machine-gunning worshipers as they were leaving church in a small village, also machine-gunning one hospital and a passenger train."

Soviet Russian field guns were reported today to be dropping thousands of shells into Finland's Karelian Isthmus defenses, apparently to relieve the hard-pressed fragments of four Red divisions on the Lake Ladoga front.

On the basis of Finnish advices from the wilderness of snow and ice north of Lake Ladoga, the Russian offensive aimed at Finland's main defenses on the Isthmus, or Mannerheim line, appeared to be faltering and shaping into a retreat.

The Finnish headquarters communiqué yesterday said Russian attacks in the Ladoga region were "weaker" Saturday.

Military quarters interpreted the Russian attacks as rear guard action to permit reorganization of forces in the hope of making a stronger stand with arrival of supplies and reinforcements.

Heavy artillery attacks on the Isthmus Line were seen as a possible attempt to draw Finnish forces from the Ladoga front to bolster the Isthmus defenders.

One large group of Russian troops was reported unofficially to be surrounded near Kitela on Ladoga's northern shore, virtually without food, depending for relief on the progress of another unit trying to reach Kitela from the Northeast.

But the relief unit itself was said by Finns to be blocked 20 miles from its destination. Railway communication there had been cut and Finnish infantrymen lay in wait.

Reliable reports from the North said the Russians still held positions in the Salla region, their communications intact although transport had been slowed by new snowfall.

British Scrap Week Brings in Old Iron

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 29

Britain has launched an experimental "scrap week" at Acton, near London, to collect old metal for armaments.

The Ministry of Supply said an appeal to 150,000 firms already had brought a collection equivalent to the loads of 12 ships.

Other "scrap weeks" are scheduled in thickly populated areas. The Ministry said there was an urgent but not "panic need" for scrap metal.

Reports Show Serious Lack Of Rolling Stock in Germany

By Otto Zausmer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent reports of shortage of coal in Germany caused by lack of transport facilities has shown the vital importance of the German Railroads. Representing about six billion Reichsmarks and employing 900,000 people it is the biggest commercial concern in the Third Reich. Its efficiency is a matter of extraordinary importance in time of war.

Before the outbreak of hostilities the railways, the Reichsbahn, carried four times as much as Germany's inland navigation and more than eight times the number of tons its vessels transported across the sea.

But the task of the Reichsbahn has been growing because of the huge industrialization involved in Fieldmarshal Göring's Four-Year Plan, rearmament activity and the invasion of formerly independent countries as Austria or Czechoslovakia.

For years, officials of the Reichsbahn warned that the rolling stock would be ruined if new coaches and locomotives could not be purchased; but lack of raw material and workers caused the Government to turn down the suggestions.

Situation Gets Worse

In the meantime the situation became worse. Two weeks before the beginning of hostilities in August the "Deutsche Volkswirt" reported that the program of renewing the rolling stock, approved by the Government, foresees the purchase of 120,000 cars—about one fifth of Germany's rolling stock—but it added, under prevailing conditions only 12,000 to 15,000 can be delivered a year. The same article points out that Germany has to send rolling stock and locomotives to the newly-conquered countries, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Memel, since their normal stock could not deal with the tasks Greater Germany had assigned to them. Moreover, they indicated that it would be impossible to say where and when the increase of transport would come to an end. While the Reichsbahn carried 220,000,000 tons in the first six months of 1938, the corresponding figure for 1939 was 260,000,000 tons. Moreover, the territory is wider and therefore the average distance of transportation is more than 190 kilometers while it was 177 before the annexation of Austria.

A dearth of freight cars which are necessary to transport materials vital to Germany's prosecution of the war, is seen in recent reports of a German attempt to rent or buy 10,000 freight cars from Belgium. Some sources have estimated that at the present time Germany is renting as many as 150 freight cars a day from Belgium, while a more recent report states that Belgium just sold Germany 300 railroad freight cars which were manufactured for China but which China refused because of difficulties in transporting them. A German order for 250 tank cars also was reported to have been accepted in Belgium.

Fail to Return Foreign Cars

Further evidence of this deficiency in German rolling stock is gathered from reported complaints from Rumania and Yugoslavia that Germany had refused to return more than 8,500 freight cars belonging to these countries which were used to carry goods destined for Germany across the border.

The lack of cars becomes clear too by a recent report of the Hamburger Tageblatt which said that in the year 1929 cars to the value of 280,000,000 Reichsmarks had been purchased; in 1932 only 37,000,000 marks' worth, and between then and 1938 almost nothing. During those years the shortage grew until fresh orders came in 1938. But only a part of these has been delivered and since Dec. 15, 1939, all cars have been loaded one ton over their normal capacity.

Almost the same situation is to be found as far as locomotives are concerned. According to a statement of the Frankfurter Zeitung the number of engines dropped by 20 per cent from 1926 to 1937 while traffic increased by 33 per cent. Thus it was pointed out that in 1926 one locomotive had to run 21,500 kilometers, and in 1937 41,500 kilometers. Figures for 1938 and 1939 have not been given but it is safe to assume that the strain has been growing.

More Territory, Fewer Cars

Last summer, the new program of modernizing the rolling stock began and the semi-official periodical Wirtschaft im Neuen Deutschland published a few authoritative articles on the situation of the German railroads. From one of them it is shown that Germany lost more than 9.000 locomotives from 1926 to 1938, while the territory which had to be covered grew from 55,076 to 69,986 kilometers before the conquest of Poland.

The same periodical carried an article by the Assistant Managing Director of the Reichsbahn, Secretary of State, Wilhelm Kleinmann, who does not hesitate to declare that the rolling stock had reached the limit of its efficiency and could not bear any new strain. The program for the next four years would cost 3,500,000,000 Reichsmark, he indicated.

One might doubt whether those funds will be spent and whether the building of hundreds of thousands of cars and locomotives will be possible in war time. The more so, since that doubt was voiced by the Frankfurter Zeitung long before the war. Commenting on a report of the German Institute for Business Research which puts the number of needed engines at 5,000, the newspaper complained that lack of raw material and trained workers slows down the production.

Future Not Bright

The huge program seems almost impossible of solution, it said. Of the 305 locomotives which were to be delivered in 1938 only 60 could be put into service at the end of the year. For 1939, 1,075 had been on the list, 1,380 in 1940 and 1,400 for 1941. But, the Frankfurter Zeitung discloses that less qualified workers had to be employed in 1938 and 1939 so that the deliveries scheduled for 1939 will not be made before June, 1940.

That shows a sad picture but it makes it clear why railroad accidents reached an alarming record during the past few months. The rolling stock is worn out. The war is intensifying the strain and the British blockade forces Germany to transport by rail many goods which otherwise would have been delivered much cheaper by boat. Moreover many countries refuse to send their rolling stock to Germany since they are afraid of losing it in case the war should spread.

The situation of the Reichsbahn therefore is extremely serious. The Reichsbahn is the main artery of Germany's life and a breakdown of the railroads might well mean defeat in the war.

Mayor Quitting; Lacks Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Mayor Charles D. White sees mayoral control over police, fire and other city departments necessary to efficient municipal administration and is quitting as head of the Atlantic City Government because he lacks this authority. The New York City Government affords a pattern in this respect which other municipalities might well copy, Mr. White asserts.

"The Mayor should be elected at large by the citizen voters as Fiorello H. La Guardia is, to control administration of the city departments and yet be responsible to the people and to the council or board of aldermen, but down here in Atlantic City the Mayor gets all the complaints and can do nothing about them."

Petitions are now on file here for a change to the city-council-manager system, and if approved, will mean a special election on Feb. 22. Mr. White holds that "this is a step in the right direction, but not far enough."

Mr. White is a banker and hotel man and was drafted into the mayoralty during the economic recession.

Snowbound Leaves

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Extreme wintry weather crippled British transportation systems today and caused postponement of scheduled home leaves for the British Expeditionary Force in France.

The War Office announced that the B. E. F. home leaves had been postponed temporarily owing to "intensely severe weather conditions" but, the public was assured, the Royal Air Force remained ready for instant action.

The Southern Railway appealed to the public to avoid unnecessary travel. Two trains loaded with passengers, many of them soldiers, were stranded overnight after a breakdown.

The highway and rail tieup was the most extensive in Britain's history.

Food, freight, and mail trains were delayed from 11 to 24 hours. Many trains in North England and Scotland were completely "lost."

Judicial Appointees Pass Senate Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP) — The Senate Judiciary Committee approved today a group of President Roosevelt's judicial nominations, among them that of Armistead M. Dobie of Virginia to be a judge of the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

Other appointments approved:

William J. Barker to be Federal Judge in the Southern Florida District; John Patrick Hartigan to be District Judge in Rhode Island; Alfred D. Barksdale to be District Judge in Western Virginia, and Thereon Lamar Caudle to be District Attorney in Western North Carolina.

The committee delayed action on the nomination of Federal District Judge John C. Mahoney, Providence R. I., to the First Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston because of the absence of Senator Edward R. Burke, (D) of Nebraska, chairman of a subcommittee which considered his nomination. It was understood his appointment would be considered next week and would be approved.

Judge Hartigan is a former Attorney-General of Rhode Island and recently resigned as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee to become eligible for the nomination. He will succeed Judge Mahoney.

Ohio Red Cap Service Fixed at 10 Cents a Bag

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP) — The Cincinnati Union Terminal Company, defendant in a suit charging non-compliance with the Federal Wage-Hour Law, announced Jan. 28 Red Cap service will cost 10 cents a bag after Feb. 1.

The company said it thus would "continue to provide efficient and economical porter service without the necessity of tipping."

The Wage-Hour Administration charged last fall that the company was forcing Red Caps to make false reports of tips received in order to show weekly wages equal to or more than the minimum prescribed by the law. The company denied the charges.

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Churchill Warns Reich Of Initiative in Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 29—Warning that the Allies will take the initiative out of Reichsführer Hitler's hands, attacking at points of their own choosing, was voiced by Mr. Winston Churchill, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at Manchester Jan. 27.

The speech brought the usual storm of criticism from Berlin and some from Rome. The German Foreign Office organ, the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, showed itself more interested in the absence of reference to the neutrals than to the warnings it contained.

It was clear that Mr. Churchill's invitation to the neutrals in his speech of Jan. 20 to make common cause with the Allies had given the German Government more cause for uneasiness than any other of the Admiralty Chief's barbs. This uneasiness was no doubt reflected in yesterday's warnings conveyed by Berlin to the Balkan Entente against any departure from their neutrality.

But the appeal to the neutrals, which had caused such a stir throughout the world a week ago was not brought up again by the speaker, who was clearly bent on preparing the nation to drop the idea of mere resistance to Nazi aggression in favor of taking the offensive in a powerful effort to stamp out the Nazi peril.

Series of Cabinet Talks

Mr. Churchill, who was speaking in this center of Liberalism and free trade—his old constituency—for the first time in two years, was taking part in a series of talks to be given by members of the War Cabinet to prepare the nation for greater sacrifices.

Beginning by repudiating the claim of the German Admiral Dönitz that the British convoy system was ineffective, Mr. Churchill repeated his own previous assertion that it was 500 to 1 against any ship in a British convoy being sunk, only 15 ships out of 7,500 convoyed to and from the British Isles having been lost. On the other hand, he said, at least half the U-boats with which Germany began the war had been destroyed and their replacement had been far behind the British Admiralty's estimates.

He then went on: "We do not wish indefinitely to continue merely awaiting the blows which have struck us and then responding in good time. We hope the day will come when we shall hand over that job to Hitler, and when he will be wondering where he is going to be struck next."

Proceeding then to dispel the gloom of the continuous blackout which has not been without its effect on the mood of the British public, he answered the question: "Why is it that we have not been attacked from the air?" by referring to the immense defensive preparations mobilized by the country which placed it much farther ahead than at the corresponding time of the past war.

Flouting of Agreements

The remainder of the speech Mr. Churchill devoted to showing the barbarous methods of the German dictatorship, its disregard for agreements and all considerations of humanity in its manner of sinking allied or neutral vessels at sight, frequently without attempting to help the crews and sometimes machine-gunning those who were trying to escape from a sinking vessel.

He enlarged upon the brutality with which the Czechs and, even more so, the conquered Poles had been treated, and warned his audiences what would be in store were Britain to fall into the hands of the Germans.

He added: "I cannot rid my mind of the feeling that the Imperial Germany of 1914 was a stronger community than the Nazi Germany which now confronts us. Fifty years of pride and victory, of prosperity and wealth lay behind the Kaiser's assault upon Belgium and France, and the whole German people sprang to arms with enthusiasm and ardor. The haggard, hard-driven party regime which the Nazis have raised and reared from defeat and hatred may function for a while with terrible precision, but whether it has the same solidity or power to endure reverses which was shown by the Kaiser's Germany is yet to be proved, and we mean to put it to the proof."

Le Temps in Paris, commenting on the speech said: "Mr. Churchill interpreted in impressive terms the will of the Government and the peoples of the British Empire to wage the war to a logical conclusion, which is the destruction of Nazi tyranny."

Debate Diplomatic Policies of Southern Ireland

© International

The Council of State of Eire in Executive Session

In this scene at the official residence of the President of Eire, Dr. Douglas Hyde, that official is shown beaming jovially at members of the Council. Third from the left is the Prime Minister, Eamon de Valera. Also in the group are Sean T. O'Kelly, Chief Justice O'Sullivan, Sir John Keane, Richard Mulcahy, and William Nortan, familiar names in Irish history.

Eire Clings to Neutrality But War Depletes Purse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—While the De Valera Government remains adamant on the preservation of Eire's neutrality and has the overwhelming backing of the people in its policy, the war nevertheless comes home to Irish hearths in the steadily rising and growing taxation.

Because of the greater demands on the national purse, prices are creeping up, as the cost of production or importation rises, despite the Government "stand still" price orders at the beginning of the war. To keep abreast of the situation the Premier has declared for a two-pointed program of neutrality, accompanied by the closest economic and trading relations with Britain.

This close economic co-operation has been to a great measure achieved.

Geographically and actually Britain and Ireland form part of an economic whole. Britain needs Irish agricultural and dairy produce more than ever, while Ireland requires raw materials for its industries and manufactured goods for its people.

Ministry of Supply at Work

A Ministry of Supplies has been formed in Eire to deal with these problems. The Minister's job is to keep the Irish industries going and to fill the shop windows with industrial goods. The Irish manufacturers have complained that owing to congestion on the British railways and ports there has been delay in supplying Irish needs. This was attributed in the early war days to the movements of troops and war material taking precedence over other railway traffic.

Complementary to adjustments in the matter of Irish industrial imports is the vital question of the Irish exports of cattle, sheep, pigs, butter, bacon, and eggs. It has been necessary to set up centralized bodies in Ireland which have power to handle exports in conjunction with the buying organizations in Britain. Under one arrangement 25,000 tons of bacon are being sent to Britain, under another 2,000 tons of butter. Price and quantity are being negotiated in every field.

These agreements are the backbone of trading co-operation between Eire and Britain. They are probably more important to each than any proclamation of an alliance.

Decidedly Anti-Hitler

Neutrality covers a multitude of differences from that minority who are traditionally anti-British to those who, while supporting the Allies, see no effective purpose in Irish intervention.

Feeling is definitely anti-Hitler and would probably be even more pro-English and French if people here were completely satisfied that Britain's stated war aims were of a more decisively democratic character. In a Roman Catholic country the Nazi persecution of the Church is a vital factor, and this counteracts that insular feeling which makes Irishmen think of themselves as disinterested spectators.

Government policy in regard to increasing war burdens is to set itself determinedly against any group or section getting higher wages or profits as a result of the growing stress. All sections, it is urged, must make sacrifices, and a demand for readjustment by any side would only lead to inflation and still higher prices. As a counsel of perfection this would be admirable if it were sure to be universally applied. But recent events prove that strong sections will push their claims at the expense of the economically weak.

Lower Standard of Living?

When S. T. Kelly, Minister of Finance, introduced his Supplementary Budget recently he foreshadowed the possibility of reduced standards of living for all. "We have accepted England's high standard of living and social services," he declared. "We did our best to live up to this standard, but it is costly and I do not know how long this country is going to be able to do so."

For a Minister in Mr. De Valera's Government to couple Irish nationalism with a lower standard of living indicates the serious view taken of the economic situation.

Internal problems rather than world aims are engrossing the attention of Irish statesmen. With rising prices and growing scarcity it is going to be a difficult matter to hold the balance fairly between the various interests. The trade unions have already repudiated the view that they should not demand compensation for rising costs.

The fact that some groups are powerful enough even at this stage to strike for a greater share of the national resources indicates that the State may find it necessary to intervene actively and not only confine itself to exhorting all citizens to bear cheerfully the many sacrifices which the war in Europe entails.

France Sees New U-Boat Drive In Torpedoing of Two Liners

By the Associated Press

Torpedoing of two French liners in convoy off the coast of Spain, reported Jan. 28, served to intensify counter warfare against what is reported in France as a "new wave" of German submarines.

As the known submarine and mine toll for all nations in the war to date rose to 344 ships aggregating 1,199,767 tons, French observers estimated that approximately 25 German submarines were taking part in the new drive against Allied shipping. It is believed that these undersea craft, which might have put to sea about Jan. 22, represented one-third of the 75 or 80 submarines that the Germans now are believed to have in commission.

Under these circumstances, it is pointed out, the submarine campaign might last for some two weeks before they exhausted their supplies and had to put back into port.

The two French freighters reported sunk on Jan. 25 were the 2,769-ton Tourny and the 3,810-ton Alsacien.

The German High Command communiqué of Jan. 27 reported that a German submarine had torpedoed two "British" merchantmen in a convoy off the coast of Spain.

Sinking of the following three neutral ships was blamed Jan. 29 in a British statement on German submarines:

The Danish ship England, 2,767 tons, was reported sunk with only one of the crew surviving. The number lost was not given.

The 844-ton Norwegian steamer Faro sank and at least seven men were lost. The wreck was driven ashore yesterday after the captain and six men were rescued.

The 1,591-ton Norwegian vessel Hosanger also was sunk. A British naval vessel picked up a lifeboat with three men who believed they were the only survivors. The number missing was not stated.

Meanwhile in Genoa, Italy, 57 members of the crew of the scuttled German liner Columbus, disembarked from the Italian liner Rex and left by train for Bremen.

A salvage tug towed the Netherlands ship Nora, 298 tons, to shore today, preventing her sinking after a mine blasted away her stern. All of the Nora's crew were believed saved.

Allied and German Envoys Vie for Rumanian Oil

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 29 (AP)—Struggle for control of Rumania's key oil resources was intensified today with arrival by plane of a 25-member British-French mission followed shortly by a new group of German negotiators who came by train.

Part of the Rumanian press adopted an anti-Allied tone, accusing Britain of interfering with Rumania's internal affairs in an intolerable fashion in the oil battle.

The newspaper Curentul declared, "Britain and France can buy as much oil as they want from Rumania but have no right to oppose others getting their share."

Foreign-owned oil companies were accused of reducing production and British agents of leasing Danube River barges solely to prevent oil from reaching Germany.

Diplomatic Break Hinted

A highly placed informant reports Great Britain and France have given Rumania to understand that they may break off economic relations with this country unless the question of oil for Germany is settled to their satisfaction.

The basis of the reported British-French representations is the Rumanian "oil dictatorship" under which the Allies fear their concerns in Rumania will be forced to furnish oil for the German war machine.

Gheron Netta, newly appointed Rumanian Government petroleum dictator, Jan. 27 ordered all oil companies to turn over a "certain amount" of oil to the Government for Rumanian use alone.

Meanwhile, Rumania is in the middle. On one hand, the Allies' envoys are said to have confronted Rumania with the alternative of opposing Germany, or losing British-French trade.

Resort to Passive Resistance?

On the other, Germany is said to have warned that it will be forced to take "other measures," if it doesn't get larger quantities of Rumanian oil. To underline this need, it is reported Germany said that Bucharest oil is a matter of "life or death" for the Reich.

There are unconfirmed rumors that the British and French-controlled oil companies in Rumania are considering a campaign of passive resistance in their plants against any Rumanian attempts to require shipment of their product to Germany.

Along with United States companies, the British and French concerns control the bulk of Rumania's petroleum production.

[The first informed reaction in London to the report that the Allies had threatened a breach of commercial relations was that such a step is "extremely unlikely."]

In reply to the reported Allied representations, the Rumanian Cabinet is said to have argued that this country could not drop "economic co-operation" with Germany because more than 40 per cent of its entire foreign trade lies in that quarter.

One official says: "Since Rumania obtains against its oil other raw materials and very important industrial products from Germany, it cannot consider such Allied pressure."

Germans Close By

Stillother officials point out it is reasonable for Rumania to do everything possible to avoid offense to Germany because the Reich's armies are near at hand as compared with those of the Allies.

Adding weight to this thesis of expediency is Rumania's reason to believe that the Balkan Entente conference starting Feb. 2 offers little chance of fulfilling its wish for outright military guarantees from its Entente partners—Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia.

Advices from Belgrade, the prospective meeting place, say Yugoslavia is ready to offer a resolution calling for "a spirit of compromise between neighbors."

This is regarded as an impending rebuff to Rumania's hope of Entente support against all potential enemies, including Hungary, which has been pressing for return of territory lost to Rumania in the World War break-up of Austro-Hungary.

Eyes on Hungary

BUDAPEST, Jan. 29 (AP)—Attention of Southeastern Europe was diverted to the Hungarian Capital today in anticipation of a speech by the Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaky, before the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee tomorrow.

Persons close to Count Csaky said he would set forth Hungary's position in regard to Rumania "in no uncertain terms." Hungary wants the return of Transylvania, the district Rumania won when the Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed after the World War.

The speech will be Count Csaky's first public address since he conferred three weeks ago with the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, at Venice and may give a clue to any Italian plan for settlement of Rumanian-Hungarian issues.

Wood for Gas

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (AP)—In the expectation of eventually conserving about 1,000,000 tons of gasoline annually, Soviet Russia is stepping up manufacture of automobiles designed to operate on gases generated by burning wood or coal, it was disclosed today.

Engineers also plan to convert slate into liquid gas to be used as motor fuel.

Many automobiles in timber districts already are being converted into wood burners.

Actress Helps Red Cross

WASHINGTON (AP)—Luise Rainer, twice winner of the Motion Picture Academy award, will appear in a Red Cross benefit production here on Feb. 26

Arrangements for the performance were made by officials of the National Red Cross, including Miss Mabel T. Boardman, National Secretary. The play, with the supporting cast drawn from the Washington Civic Theater, will be George Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan."

Reich Says 'Prison or Death' For Tuning Foreign Radiocasts

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Government intensified its war against propaganda calculated to undermine German morale by admonishing law enforcement agencies to deal severely with all caught listening to foreign radiocasts in defiance of a wartime decree.

The admonition came from Roland Freisler, Secretary of State in the Justice Ministry, who pointed out that under the decree of last Sept. 1 judges have no choice but to impose penitentiary sentences on offenders—even the death sentence in flagrant cases.

Herr Freisler declared that in passing on cases involving the spreading of news obtained by listening to foreign stations judges need not determine whether the resistance of the German people actually was undermined.

The mere fact that the news was calculated to endanger German resistance is sufficient, he declared.

His admonition was published in Deutsche Justiz, official organ of the Nation's judges, lawyers, and court officials.

Only a few hours before, the Berlin radio broadcast a stern warning reminding Germans of the ban on listening to foreign radiocasts and the penalties for violation, emphasizing that aliens residing in the Reich must also obey the law.

During the past week newspapers have carried names and sentences of persons recently convicted of violations.

The principal news from the war front was contained in a high command communiqué announcing that a German submarine had sunk two steamers in a British convoy in the Atlantic off the Portuguese port of Oporto.

The official news agency, DNB, said the torpedoings occurred at a time when Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, was advocating that neutrals use the British convoy system for safety's sake.

[Authorized sources in London denied the sinkings.]

DNB also reported that German artillery had silenced loudspeakers in the French lines at Altenheim on the Western Front because derogatory remarks were made about Adolf Hitler.

Force for Czechs

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, Jan. 29 (AP)—Karl Hermann Frank, Protectorate Secretary of State and Schutz Staffel (Black Shirt) leader, told a vast meeting of the Nazi "S S" Jan. 27 that it was their duty to force Czechs, if necessary, to "help toward the victory of the Reich."

The S S men came from all over the Protectorate to hear Herr Frank.

"If in this struggle the Czechs should refuse assistance or resist," he said, "we S S men will be most harsh in breaking the opposition and destroying our enemies."

The Protectorate Finance Ministry, meanwhile, decreed tighter control of Jewish financial resources.

The decree requires banks to report within 30 days all contents of Jewish safety boxes acquired since March 15, 1939, when the Germans occupied Czechoslovakia. It also blocks Jewish bank accounts opened since that date. Accounts dated previously already were under control.

Jews will be permitted to draw 1,500 crowns (about $50) weekly for the support of their families.

Japan Tightens Tientsin Grip

TIENTSIN, Jan. 29 (AP)—Electrically charged barbed wire barriers and Japanese sentries today retightened the blockade around the British and French Concessions, making a food shortage in the foreign-controlled areas.

Japanese military authorities electrified the wires and imposed other measures which first went into effect last June but had been relaxed gradually to permit passage of food supplies and some trade.

Military spokesmen said the tightening this time was due to "activities of anti-Japanese elements within the concessions who increasingly were passing through the barricades to the Japanese-controlled region outside." They denied that expiration of the Japanese-American friendship and trade treaty was a factor.

Additional sentries were posted to halt the recently thriving business of Chinese gardeners who threw vegetables and other food supplies to accomplices inside to evade Japanese guards at concession entrances. Markets inside the concessions were depleted and prices advanced as much as 100 per cent. Poorer classes were particularly hard hit.

Import of all food was banned regardless of the nationality of those attempting to take it through the barriers. Tightening of the blockade came shortly after British-Japanese relations were strained over Britain's seizure of 21 Germans from the Japanese liner Asama Maru.

The Japanese began their blockade last June in an effort to force the British to meet demands for the surrender of four alleged Chinese terrorists and the granting of other concessions. The Chinese finally were given up but the remaining points at issue never were settled.

Japanese newspapers in Shanghai said an anti-British campaign probably would be started in Nanking, "where there is much ill feeling against the British."

British Protest

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—An authoritative British spokesman said today re-electrifying of the barricades around the British and French concessions at Tientsin was being taken up with Japan as a "separate matter" from other British-Japanese issues. The spokesman said he understood the Japanese said the barricades had been electrified anew because Chinese were "misbehaving."

Japan Plans Another Protest

TOKYO, Jan. 29 (AP) — Japan prepared a second protest to Great Britain today on the seizure of 21 Germans from the Japanese liner Asama Maru as the case approached the proportions of a major political and international issue.

The British answer to Japan's first note was virtually rejected Jan. 27 by the Foreign Office on the grounds that it was unsatisfactory.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the new protest might demand formally that the Germans be returned. The Japanese interpretation of international law in such cases holds that only persons active in fighting services are liable to seizure from neutral ships. The Germans were all seamen of military age.

The British note was to have been published today but the Foreign Office said its contents might not be made public in order to avoid stirring up further popular indignation.

Dissatisfaction with the British stand was widespread and there were indications that rightists might make capital of the case during the session of Parliament which opens Feb. 1. They may demand that Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai's Government obtain satisfactory redress or resign.

Japan has taken the view that the seizure was a "serious unfriendly act" and an Admiralty spokesman said last week its Navy was "making preparations to prevent such incidents in the future." This source held that Japan would refuse to debate legal questions, declaring "national feelings are more important than questions of law."

The newspaper Kokumin saw the possibility that the United States might increase economic pressure on Japan if Japan failed to obtain complete satisfaction from Britain.

It declared the United States was watching the situation closely and "should Japan remain weak in diplomacy toward Britain, the United States undoubtedly will resort to the fullest economic pressure." To many Japanese, this was a hint that an American embargo threatened.

Hundreds of menacing letters, meanwhile, reached Capt. Yoshisada Watanabe, dismissed from command of the Asama Maru on charges of misconduct in connection with the halting of his ship. Many of the threats accused him of being an accessory to a national insult.

His children have stayed away from school and the family has remained indoors to avoid street incidents.

Nazis Concealed

HONG KONG, Jan. 29 (AP)—Rigid secrecy was maintained today on the whereabouts of 21 German seamen seized by the British from the Japanese liner Asama Maru beyond the bare announcement that they had been brought here and "handed over to military authorities."

Some sources, however, said they had been confined in an internment camp at Kowloon and would be held there for the duration of the European war.

German Seamen Reach Honolulu

HONOLULU, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Japanese liner Ginyo Maru arrived from San Francisco Jan. 27 with 38 German seamen aboard.

The noncommissioned seamen, asked what German ship they were from, replied jokingly "the Admiral Graf Spee," German pocket-battleship scuttled off the coast of Uruguay. They declined to disclose the identity of their senior officer.

Immigration authorities said none of the seamen was manifested to leave the vessel.

Economists Favor Hull Trade Plans

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 29 (AP)—An economic policy committee poll showed that 520 out of 552 economists replying favor the reciprocal trade agreements program, W. W. Waymack, Chairman, announced here.

Mr. Waymack, editor of the Des Moines Register-Tribune editorial pages, explained the committee is a non-partisan group favoring "greatest practicable liberalization of international trade."

The summary also showed that 538 economists who protested against the Smoot-Hawley bill in 1930 believe their position was justified by subsequent events.

Rations Doubled In Bacon and Ham

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Britons received double rations of bacon and ham today, and the Government was reported planning to increase butter allowances.

The Food Ministry's announcement that the bacon and ham allowance would be increased to one half pound a week said food supplies were more plentiful despite submarine warfare and the mine menace.

The Laborite newspaper Daily Herald, however, declared high prices brought the relaxation.

The newspaper predicted the butter ration would be increased from four to six ounces weekly for the same reason.

"There is only one honest way to straighten the bacon, butter muddle," the newspaper said, "and that is to bring down the price."

Since the war, bacon has increased by the equivalent of about 10 cents a pound and butter, about eight cents.

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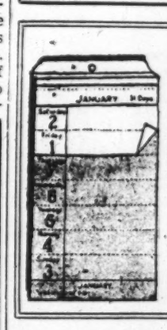

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Further Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter Nine

Gradually the robbers began to recover a little from the fright they had had, and when they started talking the matter over among themselves, began to wonder whether there really could have been a lion inside their cave.

Some of the bolder ones now suggested going back to the cave, and at last it was decided to do so. They went very cautiously and quietly, keeping a sharp lookout and starting nervously every time they heard a rustling in the bushes or the crackling of a twig. But they saw no signs of a lion, which wasn't really very surprising!

Then they grew a little more confident, and at last, armed to the teeth, and with their hearts in their mouths, two of them crept to the entrance of the cave and peeped in, ready to flee at the first hint of danger. They found, of course, no trace of a lion; only an empty cave, with all their precious booty gone.

Cart Tracks

And now they began to realise that there had been no lion at all, but that someone had been clever enough to scare them off by means of a trick. They began searching about for traces of the unwelcome visitors.

Very soon they found the tracks made by the wheels of the little cart. These they followed, and before long came upon the scene described in the last chapter. They had been too much occupied with their own particular trouble to notice the smell of smoke, and at first they did not realise what was going on.

"They seem to be very busy," said the leader to his men.

"All the better for us," said Blackbeard. "We shall get them unawares."

At this moment Hari looked up from what he was doing and saw them. He waved his sword.

"Come along and help," he said. "Come along!"

"Help?" replied the astonished leader. "Help? We haven't come to help. We're robbers. We're very dangerous people. It's not help you'll get from us, though you'll maybe need help badly before we've finished with you."

"We need it now," said Hari. "There's a forest fire. Can't you smell the smoke? Can't you see it drifting along? Come and do your bit. Never mind what you do as a rule."

The robber chief sniffed; Blackbeard sniffed; they all sniffed. There was no doubt about it; there was certainly a strong smell of smoke. This was no time to think of jewels. The robber chief threw off his coat and started slashing at a tree with the axe he carried stuck in his belt.

Stuff of Heroes

"Splendid," cried Hari; "you're the stuff that heroes are made of all right."

And then all the others thought that they would like to be heroes too and started in with a right good will.

Millie had discovered a tiny spring bubbling up among some rocks. "Don't you think it would be quite a good thing to have some cocoa?" she said to Hari.

Hari felt that the water might come in handy if things got really bad, but he thought there would be no harm in using some of it in order to refresh them in their labors.

Very soon a nice little fire was burning. But now a new difficulty arose. Millie had everything they would need for a picnic tea in her suitcase except a kettle.

Arnold stopped working for a moment.

"I don't feel much like tea anyway," he said. "This is a very hot business. I think that that fire must be getting nearer. It seems to me that this is a job for a fire-brigade."

Bolo started at the word. "Hari," he said, in what was for him quite an excited manner, "Hari, how stupid we have been. The fire-brigade, of course. And all we have to do is to blow the horn!"

No sooner said than done. Hari put his finger on the "Fire" hole and blew a loud blast. The sound echoed through the forest—"Fire, Fire!" It was marvellous. There was no doubt in anyone's mind that it would reach any fire station for miles and miles around.

They all ceased work and waited. At first nothing was to be heard but the noise of their own little fire crackling away, but in a very little time they heard the sound of a bell wildly clanging as a fire-engine came dashing up the track. Another came tearing along from the opposite direction

The Story So Far

Bolo, the lamb, and Madam Magnolia, the pig, had raided a robbers' cave and carried off jewels that belonged to Magnolia's daughter Louise, when our last chapter ended. Then joining Arnold, the donkey, Harinen-su, the Japanese doll, and Millie, the newspaper reporter, they journeyed on. Arnold soon noticed a smell of smoke, and they all set to work to make a clearing in the woods where they would be safe. The object of their journey was to find Magnolia's daughter Louise, who had run away from home to become a motion picture star.

—then another, and yet another. There were no less than five in all. A man jumped quickly off the first as it came up.

"Is this the fire?" he said, pointing to the little blaze in the center of the clearing.

"Oh, no," explained Maggie. "That's for cocoa—only we have no kettle."

"Where is the fire?" he asked.

"We're not quite sure," said Hari. "We thought you'd be able to find out."

The captain gave orders to the rest. They all jumped down and started running off into the surrounding forest.

"What about water?" said the captain.

"There's a small spring," said Millie. "But it's very small."

And the Scare Was Over

He went to look at the spring. "Can't do much with this," he said to Hari. "But we'll attach a hose to it, in readiness."

Some of the men did this and a very small jet of water rose into the air and fell in a light sprinkle. At that moment one of the men came back with his report.

"Gypsy encampment down the track, Sir," he said. "They've got a biggish fire going in a clearing. That's what's causing the smoke, the wind being this way. No danger, Sir. They seem to be careful. Any orders?"

There was a general sigh of relief. So it wasn't a forest fire after all!

"I wonder if you happen to have such a thing as a kettle, Sir?" said Millie, with a very sweet smile. "If so, we could all picnic together."

The captain of the brigade had been looking rather put-out, but he could not resist Millie's charming smile. "I think we might find a fire-bucket that would do," he said.

"And after tea," said Blackbeard, "we can take you all to a spot where there are tons of wild strawberries."

"Hurray!" shouted the firemen.

The sound woke Arnold up.

The shower of spray from the hose had been falling upon the spot where he had been resting, and drops were coming down from the leaves just over his head. When he awoke he looked up.

"I think it must have been raining," he said.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Drawn by Emil Weiss for The Christian Science Monitor

"That's for cocoa," Maggie explained, "only we have no kettle."

Kal's New Coat

Anne was swinging on the gate and listening to a small wind whispering in the tree-tops.

There were moon daisies growing in the grass, and the sun fell like golden fingers over the lovely fields. Anne had been down to the drawing-room to have tea with Mummie. She'd had a special small table to herself, and hadn't spilled anything, so now she was swinging on the gate and feeling good.

Suddenly she heard a small sound. A sad sort of sound. She climbed down from the gate and looked around. There was a grasshopper climbing up a tufty blade of grass. It wouldn't be the grasshopper who made the noise, Anne thought. It hadn't been a grasshoppery sort of sound. She looked again and saw there was a small, green frog sitting beside the gate, and as she looked at him he opened his mouth and said, "O deary, O deary, deary me."

"Why do you say, 'O deary me'?" asked Anne.

"Because I want a new coat, and don't know how to get it," answered the frog. "Everybody else has new clothes. I expect that nice frock you are wearing is new."

The Daisies' Dresses

"Yes," agreed Anne, sitting on a stone beside the frog. "I have a new hair ribbon, too."

"Where did you get your nice new dress?" asked the frog, whose name was Kal.

"My mother made it for me," replied Anne.

"I don't suppose my mother could make me a new dress," sighed Kal. "Just look at those daisies, they are all green and gold and white. Do you like their dresses?"

"I think they're lovely," said Anne softly. "And at night, when the fields are almost dark, they look just like stars in the grass."

"I'll ask them about their dresses," said Kal briskly. "Ho, daisies! Will you tell me who gave you your nice new clothes?"

The daisies turned their golden eyes to him and said, "Why do you ask such foolish questions, small round frog? The rain, and the sun, and the good brown earth, gave us our new clothes."

"Humph," said Kal grumpily, "I don't think the rain, and the sun, and the good brown earth will give me any clothes. I had better burst."

"Burst!" said Anne in a startled voice. "Oh, I don't think you should do that."

"Why not," asked Kal. "All the best frogs burst. I've just remembered that I have a smart new coat under my old skin so, of course, I must take my old coat off, and the only way I can do that is by bursting."

"Well, if all frogs do it I expect it will be all right," said Anne, though still feeling a little doubtful. "Do you think I can help you?"

"You might tell me a story, a fat, bursting sort of story," said Kal. "I am sure that would help."

"Now listen and attend," began Anne. "There was once a little frog who lived beside a pond. He was a nice frog and he liked a lot of things. He liked splashing in the water, and playing hide-and-seek among the weeds, but most of all he liked eating the small flies that danced over the pond. One day he awoke feeling very hungry, so he went down to the pond and ate twenty-seven little flies."

"Pooh, that's nothing!" said Kal. "I could eat twenty-seven little flies any time."

A Bright New Coat

"The next day," went on Anne, "he felt hungrier than ever, so he hopped down to the pond and ate fifty-two little flies."

"He ate fifty-two flies!" exclaimed Kal respectfully. "Now that is a lot of flies for a little frog to eat," and he blew himself out at the very thought of it.

"But the third day," went on Anne, "he was still hungrier, so he hopped down to the pond and ate seventy-five little flies—"

"Did you say seventy-five?" croaked Kal. "My, O my, fancy eating seventy-five flies! He would surely burst—"

"And that's just what you are doing!" cried Anne. "Look, Kal, your old coat is splitting and rolling off, and you have such a pretty, pale colored one underneath. I did help you, didn't I, Kal?"

"Yes, indeed," agreed Kal, who was busily wriggling out of his old skin. "Let me come and sit beside you on that stone, for the sun will make my new coat very bright."

Muriel A. Hill

Through courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Boston

Palace Dog

(Pekinese)

Hy-lo
Has a red bow:
Walking slow—
And proud?
Oh, no!
That is dignity,
From beyond the sea.
For his grand-fathers and
-mothers,
Their sisters and their brothers,
Lived long ago
In China, where
They walked on a marble stair,

And ate from a bowl of Ming,
Like a king.

And princesses,
In lovely colored dresses,
Fondled that shining hair,
So soft and silken, there—
As yours is, Hy-lo:
And as I do.

See Hy-lo go,
Hy-lo,
In his red bow!

A. J. S.

Reading That's Fun

Book Reviews

Suppose the world were still too young,
Men had not thought of books;
Suppose there were no libraries,
No cozy reading nooks,
Suppose—it is too horrible
To think it might be true!
On rainy days and winter nights,
What could a fellow do?

ABBIE FARWELL BROWN

From "Suppose," in "Fresh Posies." (Houghton Mifflin Company)

"Cinders" by Katharine Gibson, with just right pictures by Vera Bock, introduces a little man wearing a gray velvet suit and high gray velvet hat. Under the wide brim his long twitching nose stuck out in a point.

"Where'd you come from and what's your name?" asked one of the men at the King's stables. The little man didn't know. As for a name, he hadn't any. So he shut his eyes, counted five and said the first thing that came into his head. "My name is Cinders."

"And what do you do for a living?" said the man. "Well, sir, I'm a good hand with horses," said Cinders. From then on Cinders' adventures were many and very exciting.

This delightfully droll and appealing book clears up the mystery as to who Cinders was and the part he played in making Cinderella and the Prince very happy, for as we all know they were married, became King and Queen, and they—and Cinders too—lived happily ever after.

"Flicka, Ricka, Dicka And The New Dotted Dresses," by Maj Lindman, is a bright picture book, telling of three little girls who lived in Sweden. Each wore a red dress with large white dots and white collars. They all went out to play and when they met a little old woman on a forest path things began to happen.

Just for Fun

You girls and boys who read the story "Parade of Obash," by Audrey Chalmers, on the Children's Page, will be glad to know that it has now been published as a book. It continues the adventures of Obash, the baby hippopotamus, whom children met for the first time in the book "Birthday of Obash." His birthday party with the Frizzlewit family was good fun and there's further fun in this book of new escapades for Obash and the Frizzlewits. Read about that parade, if you haven't met these fun makers. It's just nonsense—but you'll like it!

"Susie Mariar," by Lois Lenski, in gay red-and-white checkered gingham, is another book to make you laugh. Miss Lenski has drawn pictures in color that just fit the old folk rhyme:—

"Susie Mariar
Fell in the fire.
The fire was so hot
She jumped in the pot. Etc, etc.

Children, big and little, will be amused with the rhyme and drawings, but of course, it is a book designed for the very young. What fun they will have following Susie Mariar from one situation to another until

"She hit the sky
And could go no higher
So that was the end
Of Susie Mariar."

A Circus Family

Everybody loves the circus, and books about it always interest boys and girls. How would you like to travel in a trailer, go South to the winter quarters of the circus and enter into the everyday doings of a real circus family?

The Perkins family, Father, Mother, Peter, Pam, and Piper together with their pets, went on such a trip and you may enjoy their unusual experiences in "Three Rings: A Circus Book," both story and remarkable pictures by Paul Brown. Perhaps you already know the Perkins family. You may have met Mr. Perkins, the clown in the circus parade, the children and their pets in earlier books by this artist-author. "Crazy Quilt," "Piper's Pony," "Mick and Mack," and this new book with its gay colored pictures, are all good reading in preparation for circus time—not so far off.

Pedro and a Dream House

Pedro, the hero of an amusing story, "Pedro's Coconut Skates," lived in Manila with his Grandmother Paz, who was the laundress for the Señor in the big house. Pedro was eight years old and he was just full of curiosity.

Grandmother longed for a little house of their own—just a wee house made of nipa palm, built high in the air on posts, with a ladder leading to the front door. So she and Pedro dreamed of such a house and of how they would put in it the things they wanted most.

One day Uncle Manuel came and took Pedro back with him to his home in the country. Unusual things happened to him and his cousins in the little Filipino village. Pedro's curiosity was as lively as ever but it helped him find the way to make Grandmother's and his dream of a little house come true.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Puffin's Prize

"Adventures of Puffin," by Ursula Moray Williams, takes the reader right into the heart of a most lovable little bird, and not only tells of his remarkable experiences but gives much interesting information regarding the habits of puffins in general and the kind of lives they live.

At the beginning of the book Puffin is so lonely that he adopts a beautiful, smooth, round, white egg that he happens to find lying quietly on one of the rocky shelves outside his home, and with pathetic patience waits for the Egg to hatch into a puffin-child. Things might have turned out sadly for him had not something very small, with flapping ears and paws, been washed up by the tide, announcing itself as "the Little Wo."

This is a book to delight the hearts of six-to-nine-year olds.

Three nursery books by H. A. Rey, full of fun, color, and originality, will delight the little folk. "Raffy and the 9 Monkeys" is a colored picture book telling, in simple language, the story of a good-natured, lonely gifaffe who, on account of her height, makes herself peculiarly helpful to a number of small monkeys.

Three Nursery Books

"Aerodrome," a scissor and paint picture book, consists of a number of stout, loose-leaf drawings, all ready to be painted or colored with crayons to match similar colored drawings on the front and back cover. When finished, they are cut out and, by means of hinged flaps, are made to stand, thus forming an aerodrome complete with 'planes, autos, mechanics, porters, and passengers.

The third book, "Anybody at Home?" is made up of full-page colored pictures of the homes of animals, fish, birds, insects, as well as machines that live in garages, hangars, etc. In each case the home appears to be shut, but on lifting a flap the inmate is disclosed. First steps in natural history, and useful bits of information, are added to the thrill of making discoveries for oneself.

'Round the Year

In her book for the nursery, Miss Nora S. Unwin tells in simple verse and colored pictures of the fun that children enjoy every month of the year. Snowballing, bird feeding, kite flying, top spinning—each season brings some fresh activity. The full-page illustrations are bright and attractive, and contain all the details that make so strong an appeal to a child. The stout texture of the pages and the patent binding, which permits them to fall apart without any possibility of becoming loose, are guaranteed to stand up to any amount of hard treatment.

D. A. L.

List of Books Reviewed

Cinders, by Katharine Gibson. Illustrated by Vera Bock. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Flicka, Ricka, Dicka and the New Dotted Dresses, by Maj Lindman. Chicago: Albert Whitman & Co. $1.00.

Parade of Obash, by Audrey Chalmers. Pictures by the author. New York and London: Oxford University Press. $1.00.

Susie Mariar. Pictures by Lois Lenski. New York and London: Oxford University Press. $1.00.

Three Rings: A Circus Book, written and illustrated by Paul Brown. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Pedro's Coconut Skates, story and pictures by Esther Wood. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Adventures of Puffin, by Ursula Moray Williams. London: Harrap. 5s. net.

Raffy and the 9 Monkeys (5s net).

Aerodrome (1s. net).

Anybody at Home? (2s. net). By H. A. Rey. London: Chatto & Windus.

Round the Year, verses & pictures, by Nora S. Unwin. London: Chatto & Windus. 3s. 6d. net.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

SEA PINES "SPRITES"
Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Boys and girls (5-11) have their own beach and activities. Specially-trained counselors. Swimming, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art. Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Senior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Write for booklets.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

Play and Revue Stay for Second Week—Modern Architecture Shown

Musical Promised for April; Four Bookings for February

A new musical, "Keep Off the Grass," is promised for Boston in April. Jimmy Durante and Ray Bolger will be in the cast, and the production will be sponsored by the Messrs. Shubert. Music will be by Jimmy McHugh and lyrics by Al Dubin. The show is intended for a summer run in New York.

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Two Plays Continue

For the present week Boston is provided with two shows, each holding over for the second half of a fortnight engagement. They are of course, "Ladies and Gentlemen," with Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale, at the Colonial; and "Two for the Show" which is now at the Shubert in preparation for Manhattan.

On Tuesday evening, the New England Repertory will resume activity at the Peabody Playhouse with the first Boston production of William Saroyan's play, "My Heart's in the Highlands." The play, which was the first of the author's to be produced, reached the stage in New York last spring. The cast will include, under the direction of Edwin Burr Pettet, Lyman Barr, William R. Murray, Adele Thane, Simon Stavis, Catharine S. Huntington, Robert Hatfield Chase, Virginia Thoms, William Fraser, Sidney Shore, Lora di Meo, and Robert Cornell.

On Saturday morning, "Old King Cole," the fourth in the series of five Circle Tree Major plays for children, will be given under the auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The last play in the series, "Rip Van Winkle" will be given on March 18.

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February Prospects

Unless there is some change in bookings in the meantime, all of the regular downtown stages will be dark for the first three days of next week. The next opening in sight at present falls on Thursday, Feb. 8, at the Shubert, when Clifford Odets' play, "Night Music" comes to town on its way to Manhattan.

On the following Monday, Feb. 12, Ernest Hemingway's first full length play, "The Fifth Column," as has been reported previously, arrived at the Colonial.

Two openings are listed for Monday, Feb. 19. They are Cornelia Otis Skinner with her monodramas, scheduled for the week at the Wilbur, and "Passenger to Bali", bringing Walter Huston to the Shubert.

Avery Slack

Nancy Hamilton

Author of sketches and lyrics in the revue, 'Two for the Show' at the Shubert.

Films in Prospect

Pictures announced for this week in Boston movie houses include the following:

Fine Arts — "Harvest," French film beginning a fourth week today.

Keith-Memorial — "Green Hell" (Joan Bennett, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.) and "Charlie McCarthy, Detective" (Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, and Mortimer Snerd). Beginning with previews Wednesday night.

Metropolitan — "Balalaika" (Nelson Eddy, Ilona Massey), and "The Earl of Chicago" (Robert Montgomery). Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"Geronimo" (Preston Foster, Ellen Drew, Andy Devine), and "Night of Nights" (Pat O'Brien, Roland Young, Olympe Bradne). Beginning Thursday.

Holmes in Holland

Modern "Great Little Holland" with its modern buildings, modern highways, and modern universities; its peaceful canals, picturesque windmills, and acres of colorful tulip beds was the subject of Burton Holmes' travelogue at Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon.

By motion picture and colored slides Mr. Holmes further testified to the world-wide reputation that Hollanders have established for themselves as a highly educated and industrious group of people—a people who love peace and their country.

Touring Holland by automobile Mr. Holmes not only stopped at length in such busy cities as New Amsterdam and Rotterdam, but followed less beaten paths to quiet towns and villages. While automobile traffic was heavy, the main traffic problem, both to police and pedestrians, was found in the thousands of bicycles used by thrifty Netherlanders. This mode of transportation is used, not only for pleasure purposes, but for business. Bicycles loaded with flowers, bundles, and baskets of groceries, practically obscuring the rider, swoop over the roads in droves. In fact, so acute has the bicycle problem become that special lanes are being provided for them.

Mr. Holmes showed the building of dikes in preparation for draining the sea from the rich lands. Soon these lands will be flourishing with the green vegetables or the brilliantly colored flowers characteristic of the Netherlands.

Other stops, which brought ripples of exclamation from the audience, included the flower auction of Aalsmeer, where thousands of giant bouquets of multi-colored blossoms were offered to highest bidders, and a fancy dress market in Middelburgh where the fine handiwork of the meticulous Holland housewife was displayed.

Bernard Zighera

Conductor of the Boston Chamber Orchestra, which will give its second concert of the season on Feb. 5, in Jordan Hall.

Frank Lloyd Wright Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

The midwinter exhibition of The Institute of Modern Art is a pictorial record of the Architectural Progress of Frank Lloyd Wright. The materials prepared have been handsomely installed, and with the aid of notes culled from the utterances and writings of Mr. Wright, small-scale models, and several plans, there is a display that is both informing and inspiring. The exhibition was greatly enhanced on the opening afternoon by the presence of the architect himself, who answered in his independent fashion the questions of a not uncritical audience. Mr. Wright has a special talent for parrying any verbal blow; apparently it has been necessary for him to develop a defensive against the stock arguments of conventional builders, and his answers are so designed as to put the arguer on the defensive.

Mr. Wright's unrelenting attitude was not new. He represents the pioneer who must create, and then rationalize the artistic product. Since his medium relies upon the good will of builders, and requires material backing, he must do a great deal of explaining in order to build beyond the blueprint. The modern painter has been more detached, for his canvases and colors have been his only material need, and he works as he chooses, against criticism. Picasso, for example merely says that the pictures speak for themselves. Brancusi when he reduced the human likeness to the pure contours of an egg, called everything else—limbs, facial features, clothing—sheer "beefsteak," unnecessary, and intrusive trifles.

Mr. Wright has his special vocabulary, too, for the unnecessary attributes of architecture. Speaking of vocabulary, he is precise about the meaning of words. He delves into semantics at every opportunity, challenging the use of such words as "tradition." There is the tradition which he is fostering, and the tradition that was "washed up on the shore of the Atlantic" and has held our befuddled architects in subjection ever since. The word "design" he utters with an awesome tremor, as though it were a precious word to be used only by those who understand its profound significance. He launched more propaganda for the adjective "usonian" to designate the style peculiar to the U. S. A.

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With scorn does Mr. Wright speak of "the old shut-in" for which he has contrived the proper replacement. Here in the Institute of Modern Art exhibition are his ideas of construction in excellent enlarged photographs of structures intended to grow right out of the environment. Through their homes, he would bring the natural character of the American environment home to the American people. He speaks sadly of the New England terrain, the beauties and possibilities of which have been ignored by architects. "Landscape belongs to humanity by way of architecture." He then launches into a discussion of the inexpensiveness of concrete blocks, and how much comfort, spaciousness, and beauty he can offer a client for a sum which is nominal as real estate values go. He oscillates between philosophy and fact.

Mr. Wright's acute disturbance over "cellular sequestration," forced upon man by box-like rooms, sent him in search of devices for expanding inner spaciousness. Before long, he believes, walls will be glass, the garden will be building as much as the building garden. There is to be a spaciousness, smooth and abundant light, and a mergence of house and terrain. Such fusion with the landscape recalls the great movement towards nature initiated by Jean Jacques Rousseau. There have been nature poets, nature painters, nature philosophers, and here is a nature architect. The materials of modern usage can be accommodated to fanciful ideas, provided an artist with the courage of Mr. Wright puts them into practice.

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It is interesting to find how many modern artists, who have had Mr. Wright's independent and challenging attitude in respect of their own work, are living in old houses with box-like rooms. They seem to enjoy the workmanship of old builders, the design and woodwork and weathering. Why have they gone out of their way to find old farmhouses or old stables to convert into studios? In France the most modern artists may (if they have the wherewithal) live in an old chateau. That proclivity is something to be explained; it is not the result of ignorance, conventionality, or sheer laziness. On the New England countryside there live many writers and artists, many thinkers who are abreast of the times, and yet they are happiest working at their quaint little hearths. Are they to be accused of stuffiness and reaction?

There is no answer, no positive, set way to solve the architectural problem. We are enriched by the New England tradition of building and living; we are enlivened and enlightened by the ideas of Frank Lloyd Wright. The two are not so mutually exclusive as protagonists on either side would have us believe.

This exhibition will continue through March 3.

Tauno Hannikainen

Finnish conductor now in the United States. He will direct the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Feb. 2 and 3.

Ballet Theater: One More Première

One more novelty is reserved for the third and last week of the Ballet Theater's highly successful engagement at the Center Theater, New York, and that is the world première of "The Raymond Scott Quintet," in which Anton Dolin, the choregrapher, will dance a principal role, on Thursday evening, Feb. 1. It will be repeated on subsequent programs for the remainder of the week. The rest of the programs will feature audience favorites from the repertoire, and judging from the list, that includes practically every ballet the new company has produced.

Dolin's original choregraphy for the Raymond Scott music, under the title of "Power House," was intended for a Cochrane production in London, but war and the Ballet Theater intervened. The composition, as it now stands, in six episodes, prologue and overture, comes to its first performance anywhere.

The scenario, satirizing the musical comedy success story, is said to concern the pilgrimage of a pair of Broadway hoofers. "Brother" (Anton Dolin) and "Sister" (Patricia Bowman), to Hollywood and back. In a place called "Tiawana" they meet a producer (Dimitri Romanoff) and a film star (Lucia Chase). Other important members of the cast are Eugene Loring, William Dollar, Karen Conrad, Annabelle Lyon, Viola Essen, Leon Varkas, Nina Stroganova, and Hugh Laing. David Nillo will have the role of the Chief in a "War Dance for Wooden Indians."

In its new form, the ballet relates "Power House" to Broadway, and sets the final scene at a Broadway opening, where "portrait-caricatures" of well-known figures add to the fun. Settings and costumes are by Lucinda Ballard.

M. L.

Gangsters in a Movie Farce

A farcical film, put together by Hal Roach under the title of "The Housekeeper's Daughter," has arrived at the State in a double bill, which succeeds "Gone With the Wind" at that theater but not at the Orpheum where Scarlett O'Hara and Rhett Butler still remain on the screen. The new film seems intended to be a kind of burlesqued gangster yarn but some of the shooting gets a little wild.

The plot is complicated and there are many characters. Among them are a girl who had been involved with gangsters but who leaves them and returns to her mother, the housekeeper of the story; a bibulous philandering reporter and photographer; the gangsters themselves; a wealthy young man with journalistic ambitions; and a deranged wistful-faced flower vendor, whose use of a fluid that preserves his flowers but that seems to have an opposite effect on people, has much to do with the story. It leads, for instance, to a homicide that involves the gangsters and sets the journalists, amateur and professional, at work trying to solve the crime. Eventually, after a duel with fireworks, employed for comic effect, the gangsters are rounded up or killed, and a happy conclusion is found for a romance between the girl and the wealthy young man.

The acting is technically proficient with Adolphe Menjou as the reporter, Joan Bennett as the girl, John Hubbard as the wealthy young man, William Gargan as the photographer, Peggy Wood as the housekeeper, and Donald Meek as a fussy managing editor. George E. Stone, as the flower vendor, does his role a little too sympathetically for it to be funny Homicide is hardly a comic topic.

"Music in My Heart," the second film on the bill, is a romance with music in which Tony Martin is an alien who faces deportation, sings frequently, and finally manages to win the hand of a girl of the tenements, who had also been sought by a newspaper publisher. The latter finally comes to the rescue of the singer in the deportation complications. Rita Hayworth and Alan Mowbray are the girl and the publisher.

Otto Rothschild

Vladimir Horowitz and His Wife

The Russian pianist will be heard in recital at Symphony Hall on Monday evening, Feb. 12. Mrs. Horowitz is a daughter of Arturo Toscanini.

News of the Screen

New York

Judith Anderson is now under long-term contract to M-G-M. Currently playing in "40 Little Mothers," she will next be seen in the screen adaptation of Phyllis Bottome's novel "The Mortal Storm." Miss Anderson has had leading parts on the stage in "Hamlet," "Family Portrait," "As You Desire Me," "Mourning Becomes Electra," and "The Old Maid."

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Madeleine Carroll is scheduled to leave for France and a visit with her mother. According to advices from Paramount, Miss Carroll will be accompanied by seven trunkloads of knitted garments for the sixty orphans who occupy her chateau, some 25 miles from Paris. Only one of the eight trunks with which she will travel will contain Miss Carroll's own belongings. After a visit on the other side, Miss Carroll may fly back on the Clipper to begin work on "North West Mounted Police." And, again according to Paramount, she may bring her mother too.

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Adolph Zukor, chairman of the Paramount Board of Directors, and John W. Hicks, Vice President in charge of the foreign department, are continuing their travels through South America. Their itinerary has been expanded to include 17 points in Central and South America. Already they have visited Cristobal and Balboa, Panama; Buena Ventura, Colombia; Guayaquil, Ecador, and Talara, Peru. In Buenos Aires, they will probably attend the premier of "Gulliver's Travels," in Spanish, tentatively set for mid-February. The travellers are visiting the company's exchanges.

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Robert Z. Leonard has been assigned to direct M-G-M's "Pride and Prejudice," in which Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier will be co-starred.

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Borden Chase, former Hudson River "sand hog," has been engaged by Samuel Goldwyn to do the adaptation on "Black Gold," a story that parallels Mr. Chase's own romance. Mr. Chase, a tunnel worker, met Lee Keith, then a promising concert pianist and pupil of the late Leopold Godowsky. They were married six or seven years ago. Mrs. Chase gave up her career and Mr. Chase became a writer. Vera Zorina and Gary Cooper have been announced for the leading roles in "Black Gold."

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Mention of Mr. Goldwyn also recalls that he has just bought Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes" for $100,000.

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Tyrone Power, Annabella (Mrs. Power), Brenda Joyce, James Cagney, Edward G. Robinson, and Pat O'Brien will be among the movie people attending President Roosevelt's birthday ball.

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Because "Mayerling" and "Carnival in Flanders" have proved so popular at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, the premiere of Robert Wiene's "Ultimatum," starring Erich von Stroheim and Dita Parlo, has been postponed until Feb. 3 . . . Brenda Marshall will be Errol Flynn's leading lady in "The Sea Hawk," now going before the cameras at the Warner Brothers studios . . . Sabu, star of Alexander Korda's "The Thief of Bagdad," arrives in New York in February en route to Hollywood to appear in some American-made films.

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"Remember the Night," with Fred MacMurray and Barbara Stanwyck, is being held over for a third and final week at the Paramount Theater. "The Lion Has Wings," with Merle Oberon, Ralph Richardson, and June Duprez, is in its second week at the Globe . . . George Brent and Merle Oberon will be co-starred in "The Constant Nymph" . . . Edward Small, in New York after the completion of "My Son, My Son!" has engaged Joan Bennett to play the leading role in "The Son of Monte Cristo" . . . Clark Gable has signed a new seven-year contract with M-G-M . . . James Gagney and George Raft will be co-starred in "The Patent Leather Kid."

Saturday Review Plans New Coverage of Films

In addition to reviewing books, the Saturday Review of Literature announces that it will in the future cover motion pictures which have come from well-known writers or from published books, as well as recent fiction which has picture possibilities. As critic in charge of this department will be Thomas Burton, novelist, whose "And So Dedicated," will be published next month.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway — Paintings and water colors by Philip Von Saltza, lent by the Massachusetts Art Project. Through Feb. 3.

Boston City Club—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Open daily at 11:30 (Ashburton Place door).

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky; animals in bronze by William Boogar Jr. Through January.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oils by Edith L. Claverly. Through Feb. 2.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Portraits by artists from collection of Miss Clara Endicott Sears. Through Feb. 3. Water colors by David McCord. Also miscellaneous lithographs.

oodspeed's Book Shop—Colored lithographs of Audubon's quadrupeds.

Grace Horne Galleries—Oils by Susuma Hirota; oils by Polly Thayer. Through Feb. 3.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy, and recent paintings by H. Dudley Murphy. Through Feb. 10.

The Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of architectural work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Through March 3.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of pencil drawings by six Bostonians.

George R. Shaw, 2nd Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Water colors by Barse Miller; American primitives. Through Feb. 3.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Pencil drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through Feb. 1.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Fifty-first annual exhibition, Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through Feb. 3.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models of whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Harvard Memorial Society exhibition of Harvard silver. Through Feb. 3. Pre-Columbian Art. Through March 2. Also recent acquisitions in the Department of Prints. Through March 2.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45, Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Special Exhibition Galleries; Juliana Cheney Edwards collection of paintings.

Concert Calendar

Monday

Regular Monday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. Albert Spalding, violin soloist. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Tuesday

Regular Tuesday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. Albert Spalding, violin soloist. 3.

Wednesday

Concert in Jordan Hall by the New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. Cleora Wood, soprano. 8:15.

Thursday

Concert by Isabel French, soprano. George Reeves, accompanist, and George Milrood, violinist, will assist. Jordan Hall. 8:30.

Friday

Regular afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Tauno Hannikainen, guest conductor. Symphony Hall. 2:30.

Saturday

Regular evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall at 8:15. Tauno Hannikainen, guest conductor.

Recital by Elizabeth Zug, pianist in Jordan Hall at 3. Assisting are Doris Dandridge-Harris, accompanist, and Elise Biron, violinist.

Sunday

Recital by Mildred Jenkins, soprano, in Jordan Hall at 3:30.

Miami to Have Operetta Season

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29—The Miami Municipal Operetta Company, under the direction of Fortune Gallo, will present "Blossom Time" on Feb. 9, as its first production.

Miami's Orange Bowl has been converted into an amphitheater for the presentation.

Everett Marshall will star as Franz Schubert. Singing the leading feminine role will be Miss Nancy McCord, soprano, and in the supporting cast are Charlotte Lansing, Mary McCoy, Marjorie Ford, Gracie Worth, Zella Russell, Ruth Lockwood, Douglas Leavitt, Harry K. Morton, Roy Cropper, Joe Toner, and Wheeler Dryden. Michel Fokine's ballet completes the ensemble comprising a total cast of 200.

After "Blossom Time," "Of Thee I Sing," "Rose Marie," "DuBarry," "Bitter Sweet," "Show Boat," "Roses From Florida," and "Firefly" will be given.

Paintings Acquired By Modern Museum

The Museum of Modern Art, New York, announces that it has acquired for its permanent collection two paintings: "The Sleeping Gypsy," by Henri Rousseau, and "The Window on the Park," by André Derain. These paintings will be shown in the Exhibition of Modern Masters, which runs concurrently at the Museum with the Exhibition of Italian Masters, lent by the Royal Italian Government. Both exhibitions will continue through Sunday, March 24.

"The Sleeping Gypsy" is the gift of Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, who has previously shown her interest in modern art and in the Museum by other gifts. In December, 1937, she gave the Museum "The Mirror," by Picasso, and on the occasion of the opening of the Museum's new building last May she presented Despiau's "Assia," the bronze which stands in a position of honor in the sculpture garden, facing the Museum.

André Derain's "The Window on the Park," formerly in the collection of the late Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan, was purchased by the Museum as a memorial to Mrs. Sullivan, one of the three women whose interest in modern art drew together the group that founded the Museum. The other two were Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the late Miss Lillie P. Bliss. In October, 1935, the Museum elected Mrs. Sullivan an honorary trustee for life.

Lotte Jacobi

Pauline Koner in 'City Song'

Appearing in Y. M. H. A. Dance Theater series, New York, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 4.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"The most rewarding of this season's new plays."—RICHARD LOCKRIDGE, Sun
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
KEY LARGO
LAST 4 WEEKS
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. Cir. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:35, $3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12 and 22.

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:45

LAST WEEK!
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40—55c to $3.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"Joltingly Funny!" — Lockridge, Sun
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7880. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"The cleverest and the funniest comedy in several seasons."—Sloper, Chr. Sc. Monitor.
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
TWO ON AN ISLAND
by ELMER RICE
Whb Luther ADLER • Betty FIELD • John CRAVEN
BROADHURST Theatre, W. 44 St. CI. 6-6699
Evgs. 8:30—$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

'BROTHER RAT and a BABY'
PRISCILLA LANE • WAYNE MORRIS • JANE BRYAN
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day, Any Seat 25c to 1 P.M. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492
Tonight 8:15—Tom'w 3
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
Serge Koussevitzky—Conductor
Richard Burgin—Conducting
Soloist—Albert Spalding—Violin

KEITH MEMORIAL
SWANEE RIVER (IN TECHNICOLOR)
with DON AMECHE, ANDREA LEEDS, AL JOLSON
PLUS 2nd FULL-LENGTH FEATURE
LAUREL & HARDY "Flying Deuces"
"REPUBLIC OF FINLAND" in MARCH OF TIME

STATE
2—Features—2
The Housekeeper's Daughter
JOAN BENNETT
ADOLPHE MENJOU
plus 'Music in My Heart'

ORPHEUM
GONE WITH THE WIND
Continuous
Mats. from 8:30 am
Reserved Seats
Night Shows & Sun.

A HIT! Held Over 2nd Week! Engagement Ends Feb. 3
SHUBERT • NOW
Evgs. 8:30
Mats. 2:30
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
The Sparkling New Musical Revue
TWO For The SHOW

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"DESTRY RIDES AGAIN"
"Blondie Brings Up Baby"
Wed.: "Follow the Fleet" & "Young Dr. Kildare"

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Two Games Friday and Saturday May Influence First Place in Provincial League

Olympics May Regain Top In Series This Week End

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	20	9	3	133	102	43
Boston*	15	8	4	85	87	40
St. Hyacinthe	17	13	1	141	132	35
Lachine	14	14	6	107	103	34
Valleyfield	13	15	5	109	108	31
Verdun	13	14	3	115	92	29
Shawinigan	12	21	1	93	126	25
Quebec	9	19	3	97	135	21

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Jan. 28

Boston 4, Shawinigan 3 (Overtime).
Lachine 9, Sherbrooke 2.
Valleyfield 2, Verdun 1.

Games This Week

Tuesday: Valleyfield at Sherbrooke; Lachine at Verdun.
Wednesday: Valleyfield at St. Hyacinthe.
Thursday: Verdun at Shawinigan.
Friday: Sherbrooke at Boston; Verdun at Quebec
Saturday: Sherbrooke at Boston.
Sunday: Quebec at Shawinigan; Lachine at Valleyfield; St. Hyacinthe at Verdun.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After struggling to one victory in two games with Shawinigan Falls Cataracts over the week end, the Boston Olympics were today awaiting the visit this Friday and Saturday of Sherbrooke Red Raiders, current Provincial Hockey League leaders, who have just begun to falter after a magnificent stretch of 12 games without defeat.

Like the Olympics, Sherbrooke also played two games over the past week end, but where the Olympics lost the first contest 2-1 only to rebound to a thrilling 4-3 victory in overtime yesterday, Sherbrooke lost first to Verdun 8-2 and then to Lachine 9-2.

Stand Chance

The Raiders play Valleyfield Braves tomorrow night before coming to Boston, and should they also lose this game, the Olympics would stand a chance of moving into first place on the week end. Sherbrooke is but three points ahead of the locals, and a double win would give the Olympics a one-point lead.

These two games with the league leaders will be of prime importance to the Boston club, for, though it seems hard to realize, the regular season is almost over. Following this week end, only six more games will remain for both Sherbrooke and Boston, so that if the Olympics can end the week ahead of the Canadians and go through the rest of their games with victories, first place will be theirs.

Foster Absent

Accomplishing such a feat, however, is becoming increasingly difficult as the weeks roll along, chiefly due to the enforced absence of Buddy Foster. Foster will be absent during the next two games, and possibly the two following, and Coach Hago Harrington is about at the end of his rope as far as filling his place is concerned.

With the league rules forbidding his signing any new men or even playing a newcomer for more than one game, Hago must either delve deeper into the ranks of the Junior Olympics, or put his reliance on a couple of veterans who are willing and who know what to do, but who just have not had the practice necessary for the grueling Provincial League play.

Walsh Good

In the two games just past, Hago tried Junior Mort Buckley and Dartmouth's Dave Walsh. Both looked good, with Walsh especially indicating he could prove of value to the team. Both, nevertheless, are finished as far as the league is concerned. Asked what he was going to do this week end following yesterday's game, Hago just shrugged his shoulders and said, "We'll see what develops in practice."

Against Shawinigan, Tom Moon, who played both games for the first time in a two-game series this season, gave outstanding exhibitions in the nets, althought he was not called upon to make half the saves that the Cataracts' Manny Courteau turned in. In yesterday's game it seemed as though Courteau had eyes in his stick, for countless shots that seemed labelled for goals were blocked or turned aside.

Protested Game

The Canadians announced during the game Sunday that they were playing under protest, following Paul Guibord's goal in the third period. Referee Foley blew his whistle to call a penalty during a torrid scramble in front of Shawinigan's goal, only to have Guibord shove the rubber past Courteau a split-second later. Foley, who had sent Schmidt to the penalty box, realized he should have held his whistle until the completion of the play, ordered Schmidt to return to the ice and allowed the goal. The ensuing argument between Manager Robert Hebert of the Cataracts and the officials occupied the better part of 15 minutes. At one point, Hebert was ready to take his team off the ice.

The Olympics will have at least two practice sessions this week, the first tomorrow night following the Bruins-Chicago game at the Garden, and the second late Wednesday afternoon. A third may be arranged for Thursday.

Patty Berg Away To New Golfing Honors in South

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis, out of competition several months started a comeback today against a star-studded field in the qualifying rounds of the annual Miami Biltmore tournament.

Among the 60 entrants were several who well might spoil Miss Berg's hopes of a fifth consecutive victory in the Biltmore tournament.

Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, who took over the national crown defaulted by Miss Berg, and Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., runner-up to Miss Jameson in the national and to Patty in last year's Biltmore, were well regarded entrants.

In the field, also, were such dangerous competitors as Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C.; Laddie Irwin of Montclair, N. J.; Ellamae Williams of Chicago; Mrs. Leon Solomon of Memphis, Tenn.; Shirley Ann Johnson of Chicago; Mrs. William Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., Clara Callender of Long Beach, Calif., Carolyn Brown of San Antonio, and Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach.

Gold Key Awards

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—Members of the Connecticut Sportswriters Alliance present gold key awards here tonight to Connie Mack, president-manager of the Philadelphia Athletics; Bobby Jones, the golfer, and two others at their first annual "Hall of Fame" dinnner.

Speakers include Ford Frick, president of the National Baseball League, and Dr. William Lyon Phelps of Yale.

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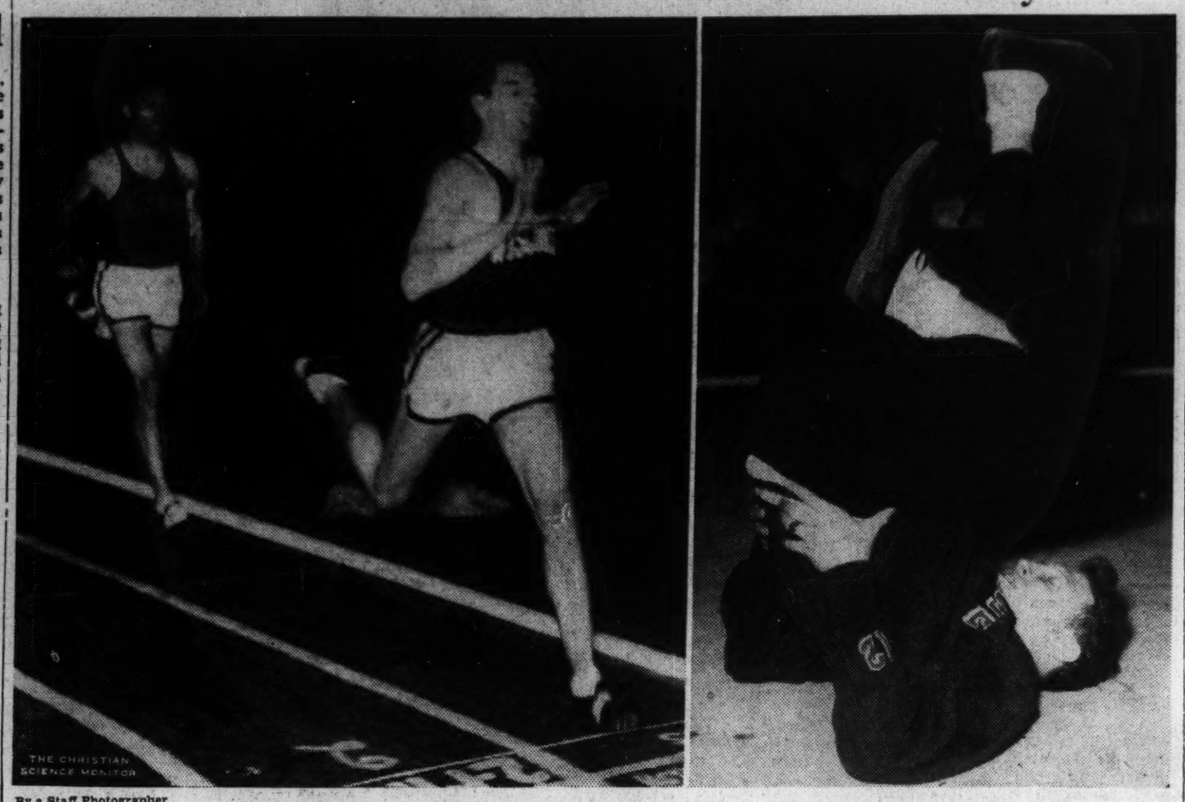
Dominated Indoor Track Meet Here Saturday



By a Staff Photographer

Left: Chuck Fenske, Wisconsin, beating Glenn Cunningham to the tape in a 4m. 10.3s. mile, for a new Prout record. Right: Greg Rice warming up for the Prout two-mile, which he won in 9m. 1.7s., defeating the veteran Don Lash. Rice attended Notre Dame University.

Records Topple Assuring Fans Of Fast Races

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Those familiar, exciting words ". . . which creates a new meet record . . ." were barked through the loudspeaker six times at the Metropolitan senior indoor championships in Brooklyn.

In Boston at the Prout Games, a howling crowd of 8,000 was treated to the fastest indoor mile of the year, a 4:10.3 effort by Chuck Fenske; an excellent 9:01.7 two-mile run by Greg Rice of Notre Dame and a sensational 2:13.9 drive in the 1,000 by Wayne Rideout.

There's your proof the indoor track season has hit its stride, and that the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden Saturday will be as pulse-tingling as ever, despite the flare-up between the Metropolitan A. A. U. and its parent body.

As everyone who runs and reads must know by now, three members of New York's 69th Regiment A. A.—National Champion Charlie Beetham, Hal Cagle and Howie Borck—chose the Prout Games to the "Met" championships Saturday night; were denied travel permits, but went anyway, and now can't compete in the Millrose Games.

But the Millrose is still a mighty magnet for fans and runners alike.

Look at the line-up for the Wanamaker Mile. Two major indoor mile races have been won, and Glenn Cunningham, the master, hasn't won either. But he will get a chance at his conquerors, Gene Venzke and Chuck Fenske, Saturday. That would be enough to make it the mile of the season, even if it didn't have Archie San Romani, the Sugar Bowl winner; California's Lou Zamperini and big Les MacMitchell of N. Y. U.

The two mile has every bit as much promise, Rice's defeat of Indiana's Don Lash at Boston having seen to that, since Greg's time was dangerously close to Don's indoor record.

The experts think John Quigley, Manhattan College's frosh star, has a fine chance of lowering the 27-year-old, 440-yard record, if Harley Howells of Ohio State and Charlie Belcher of Georgia Tech press him enough. Sanford Goldberg, New York City's Flying Fireman, may burn up the boards in the 880, and Wes Wallace of Fordham and Jim Herbert of N. Y. U. top a fine field in the 600.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Glenn S. (Pop) Warner resigned as head football coach at Temple University.

Amherst Schedule

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—A nine-game varsity football schedule for 1940 was announced today by Massachusetts State College athletic officials. It includes: Sept. 28, Springfield; Oct. 5, Connecticut State at Storrs; 12, Norwich at Northfield, Vt.; 19, Rhode Island State; 26, Worcester Tech; Nov. 2, Amherst; 12, Coast Guard at New London; Conn. (night game); 16, Rensselaer Poly at Troy, N. Y.; 13, Tufts at Medford.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

Army 58, Fordham 17
Yale 61, N. Y. Boys' Club 39, Rider College 33
Yale 53, N. Y. Boys' Club 23
Yale 46, Rider College 29
Princeton 52, Navy 23
Worcester Tech 53, U. S. Coast Guard 22

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

Harvard 12, Ramblers 7
Army 17, Princeton 5
Penn Military 14, Yale 9

Sports Around the Hub

Cunningham Far From Through

Just because Glenn Cunningham has twice been beaten on Boston Garden boards this winter is no reason to relegate him to track's ever-growing list of retired stars. The great Kansan was caught napping by Gene Venzke in the Veterans of Foreign Wars meet several weeks ago. He trailed Chuck Fenske across the finish line in the Prout Memorial Games Saturday. But those who would suggest that Glenn is through as a top-notch runner should remember that in running second to Fenske, he did a 4m. 11s. mile, which happens to be excellent time.

Last winter Cunningham won the Prout invitation mile in 4m. 15.2s., but nobody hinted that he was on the downgrade. Capturing the 1939 B. A. A. mile he did 4m. 10.8s., just two tenths of a second faster than his time Saturday night. Fenske, the vastly-improved Wisconsin boy, had to step off a 4m. 10.3s. mile to win.

Because of the growth of the Prout, V. F. W. and B. A. A. affairs, Boston is taking the play away from New York as the track and field center of the eastern seaboard. The committees in charge of arranging these meets no longer are forced to chase the leading athletes. The athletes are only too willing to compete.

* * *

Bruins, five points below Rangers in the race for first place, have opportunity to make a real bid to close the gap with three successive home games. They battle Chicago here tomorrow night, Americans here Sunday night, and Rangers a week from tomorrow night.

* * *

Each game has its own individual interest. Tomorrow night will be the first appearance of the new men, Eddie Wiseman, right winger, and Des Smith, defenseman. Also it will be Jack Portland's first appearance here in enemy regalia. He was traded to Chicago last Friday, Smith coming to Boston.

* * *

No game this season would be more attractive to Boston fans than that with Amerks on Sunday—if Eddie Shore plays for his new team mates. Shore has so many followers here of his own that the spectator interest would be divided. Any game with Rangers is attraction enough in itself, Shore or no Shore. The Bruins are really perturbed because they have not won a game from the New Yorkers and since it is possible that Capt. Dit Clapper will return to action for that night, all moves from now on are being concentrated on that clash with the Patrick men.

* * *

Baseball moves to the front of the local stage this week, with the Hub scribes holding their annual banquet at the Copley-Plaza on Thursday. The dinner may produce some interesting fireworks, if rumors are correct. From New York comes a hint that Larry MacPhail, the principal speaker here, will take a verbal slam at Commissioner K. M. Landis and his recent legislative moves.

* * *

Tom Yawkey, Eddie Collins and Joe Cronin of the Red Sox family are in New York today, supposedly to confer on 1940 player contracts. Eddie and Joe are expected back in the Hub Wednesday, but as far as is known, Tom will not come here for the writers' dinner.

* * *

The new Red Sox roster was released over the week end. It lists 39 players, including 20 pitchers, the largest number of hurlers since Joe Cronin's arrival here five years ago. Fans wanting one of these interesting folders should write to Fenway Park and enclose an addressed stamped envelope.

* * *

Harvard's varsity polo trio recorded its first major victory of the indoor season Saturday when it defeated Ramblers 12 to 7, one of the strongest League teams, at the Commonwealth Armory. Dillingham, leading Crimson stickman, scored seven goals. The Crimson freshmen continued their rapid advance by scoring a 5-to-1 victory over Edgewood Farms, in the secondary league ranking.

Country Club Curlers Beat Frick's Rink

By the Associated Press

The Country Club curlers skipped by E. N. Wrightington gained the National Junior Bonspiel Championship yesterday by defeating a rink of clubmates, skipped by C. C. Hallowell, 2nd, 20 to 11 in a 16-ends final match on their own surface.

The victors gained the final round by defeating the Ardsley, N. Y., rink, 10-6, and the runners-up advanced by besting Ford Frick, National Baseball League President, and his St. Andrews Banspielers, 13-17.

Another Country Club Rink gained the Consolation Round's honors from Ardsley, 12-10.

American Pro Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

New York 35, Washington 24.
New York Jewels 31, Washington Brewers 29.
Phila Sphas 39, Washington 31.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

Army 18½, Penn State 8½
Yale 17½, Pennsylvania 9½
Yale Freshmen 15, Mt. Hermon 9

College Boxing

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

Penn State 6, Toronto 2
Syracuse 5, Army 3
Coast Guard 7, McGill 0

College Rifle

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 27

Navy 1,394, M. I. T. 1,366.

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 27

Princeton 4, Pennsylvania 1.

Events

Monday, Jan. 29

Amateur boxing at Arena in evening.
Public skating at Arena in morning.

Tuesday, Jan. 30

Boston Bruins vs. Chicago Black Hawks at Garden in evening (hockey).
Northeastern vs. Boston College at Arena in evening (hockey).
Public skating at Arena in morning.

Thursday, Feb. 1

Junior Olympics vs. Springfield at Garden in evening (hockey).
Harvard Varsity, Team C, vs. Newton Squash and Tennis Club at Cambridge (squash).
Harvard Freshmen, Team C, vs. Beverly Y. M. C. A. at Cambridge (squash).
Public skating at Arena in morning.
Boston Chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America annual dinner at Copley Plaza.

Friday, Feb. 2

Boston Olympics vs. Sherbrooke Red Raiders at Garden in evening (hockey).
Harvard Freshmen vs. M. I. T. Whites at Cambridge (squash).
Public skating at Arena in morning and afternoon.
Eastern Massachusetts Hockey League games at Arena in evening: Dedham vs. Lexington; Brockton vs. Malden; Somerville vs. Brookline; Hudson vs. Natick.

Saturday, Feb. 3

Boston Olympics vs. Sherbrooke Red Raiders at Garden in evening (hockey).
Boston University vs. Army at Arena in evening (hockey).
Harvard vs. Tufts at Cambridge in evening (freshman and varsity basketball).
Boston University vs. Springfield at B. U. gym in evening (basketball).
Harvard Freshmen vs. Exeter at Cambridge (fencing).
Harvard Freshmen vs. Montclair Y. M. C. A. (swimming).
B. U. vs. B. C. at Arena in evening (freshman hockey).
M. I. T. vs. Boston College at Cambridge (fencing).
Commonwealth Polo League games at Commonwealth Armory: Pittsfield vs. Harvard Junior Varsity; Artillery vs. Cavalry; Blue Hill vs. Caissons.
Bay State Hockey League games at Arena in afternoon: Quincy vs. Wellesley; Framingham vs. Boston College High; Walpole vs. Watertown; Waltham vs. Needham.
Interscholastic Hockey League games at Garden in afternoon: Rindge Tech vs. Newton; Melrose vs. Cambridge Latin; Stoneham vs. Medford; Belmont vs. Arlington.

Sunday, Feb. 4

Boston Bruins vs. New York Americans at Garden in evening (hockey).
Public skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Yale	1	0	57	18	1.000
Princeton	1	0	52	23	1.000
Harvard	1	0	48½	26½	1.000
Columbia	1	0	46	29	1.000
Navy	1	1	77	73	.500
Dartmouth	0	1	26½	48½	.000
Penn	0	3	68	157	.000

Result Jan. 26

Navy 54, Penn 21.

Result Jan. 27

Princeton 52, Navy 23.

No Meets This Week

Indoor College Track

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 27

Chicago 54½, Wayne (Detroit) 39½.

For Shore and Portland

Wide World

Eddie Wiseman, former New York American right wing who came here in the trade for Eddie Shore and (inset) Des Smith, Chicago defenseman, who dons a Bruin uniform in place of Jack Portland. Portland will appear here tomorrow night in a Chicago uniform

Princeton Faces Busy Week In Eastern Court League

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P. C.
Princeton	1	0	38	23	1.000
Dartmouth	2	1	142	113	.667
Yale	2	1	127	100	.667
Cornell	2	2	125	123	.500
Harvard	1	1	73	86	.500
Pennsylvania	1	2	101	142	.333
Columbia	0	3	138	149	.250

Last Week's Result

Princeton 38, Cornell 23.

This Week's Schedule

Wednesday—Yale at Princeton.
Saturday—Princeton at Dartmouth.

Catapulting itself into the title reckoning in its first championship game, Princeton today faces the opportunity of taking a commanding lead in the thirty-seventh tournament of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League.

Beating the coaches' favorite for the crown, Cornell, last Saturday in their opening game of the year, the tall Tigers will hold the spotlight during the coming week of play, for they meet the two teams directly behind them in the standing—Yale, at Tigertown, Wednesday night and Dartmouth at Hanover Saturday night. Victories in both games will enable them to take a long lead in their quest for their first title after eight fruitless years.

Princeton won its league opener the hard way, coming from behind in the last 10 minutes of play to earn a 30-23 victory. The Tigers, paced by Dan Carmichael and Johnny Meyerholz, scored 10 points in that last quarter and won going away. Their triumph in the only league game of the week broke the three-way tie for the top, Yale and Dartmouth falling to second place with two victories and one defeat and Cornell dropping to fourth with two and two.

The Princeton-Cornell game also produced a new leader in the race for the individual scoring crown. The Red's lanky Jim Bennett scored nine points in the losing cause and drew one point ahead of Columbia's Albie Myers. Bennett has scored 54 points in four games on 21 baskets and 12 free throws. Myers has 53 in his four contests on 24 baskets, league high in this department, and five fouls. Dartmouth's Gus Broberg, record-breaking scorer a year ago, dropped to third with his 48, although he has played in only three games. The individual scoring leaders:

Name & College	Goals Floor	Foul	Pts.
Bennett, Cornell	21	12	54
Myers, Columbia	24	5	53
Broberg, Dartmouth	17	14	48
Parmer, Dartmouth	12	12	36
Erickson, Yale	14	3	31
Ramsey, Cornell	13	2	28
Naylor, Columbia	10	4	24
Hahn, Pennsylvania	8	7	23
Cobb, Yale	10	2	22
Buckley, Harvard	9	2	20
Ingley, Yale	9	2	20
Pearson, Dartmouth	8	4	20

College Hockey Teams Busy After Examination Lay-Off

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts
Toronto	4	0	37	4	8
Queen's	3	1	29	14	6
McGill	2	0	12	3	4
Dartmouth	1	2	16	25	2
Harvard	0	2	4	12	0
Yale	0	3	4	24	0
Princeton	0	2	4	22	0

Result Jan. 26

Toronto 4, Queen's 0.

Games This Week

Friday: Queen's at Toronto.
Saturday: Princeton at Dartmouth. (Also a Quad League game).

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts
Colby	4	1	32	13	8
Boston College	3	0	29	9	6
Northeastern	3	2	23	28	6
Boston University	2	1	17	14	4
M. I. T.	2	3	17	29	4
Bowdoin	1	2	10	21	2
Middlebury	0	2	4	15	0
New Hampshire	0	4	9	21	0

Games This Week

Tuesday: Northeastern vs. Boston College at Arena.
Friday: Boston College at New Hampshire.

College hockey in both the Triple I and New England Intercollegiate League is due to resume this week following the short midyear examination period layoff, although play in both circuits will not reach its normal stride until the following week.

Two games have been scheduled in the seven-team international loop, with Queen's playing at Toronto Friday, and Princeton meeting Dartmouth at Hanover Saturday. The latter contest will also count in the Quadrangular League standing, in which Dartmouth is leading by virtue of its overtime victory over Harvard earlier in the season. The Indians are also defending champions in the Quad League, and boast a record of not having been defeated in two years in league play.

In the New England League, Boston College has a chance to jump past Colby into first place when it meets Northeastern at the Arena tomorrow night and New Hampshire at Durham Friday. Two victories would send the Eagles two points ahead of the White Mules, and at the present writing it appears they should be able to win twice.

Northeastern's hockey team was delivered a severe blow this morning when it became known that its sensational sophomore, Eddie Barry of Wellesley, is ineligible and will not be available for the rest of the season. He was the leader among the league scorers. With Barry gone, the Huskies do not figure to hold much of a chance against the strong B. C. sextet tomorrow night, while New Hampshire, which has dropped four straight contests, appears due to lose its fifth Friday.

In the lone Triple I League contest last week, Toronto strengthened its position at the top of the heap when it defeated Queen's 4-0. The game marked Toronto's fourth straight victory, a stretch during which the opposition has been able to score a total of only four goals. Unless Queen's can turn the trick in the return game at Toronto Friday, it would seem that the Varsity Blue is headed for the crown worn for the past few seasons by the Redmen of McGill.

In the only other local game this week, Boston University will meet Army in a feature attraction at the Arena Saturday night.

Signing of McCoy Expected Today

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 29 (AP)—Baseball's battle of dollars for the services of 23-year-old Benny McCoy is scheduled to end before sundown with the former Detroit Tiger infielder affixing his signature to a contract with one of six major league clubs still seeking his services.

McCoy, who was declared a free agent recently by baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis along with 90 other Tiger chattels, could have signed a contract at midnight Sunday, but he delayed until this afternoon to give all bidders a chance to submit final offers.

"I'll be glad to get it over with," McCoy said. "I have had hardly any rest since I got the good news that I was a free agent."

Clubs named by McCoy as still being interested in acquiring his services are Boston, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn and Cincinnati of the National League, and Philadelphia and Washington of the American circuit.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

Yale 25½, Choate School 6½
Navy 24, Pennsylvania 6
Yale 19, Army 9
Penn Freshmen 21, Franklin & Marshall 11
Navy 24, Pennsylvania 6

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

Atlantic City 3, Washington 2
New York Rovers 8, River Vale Skeeters 3
New York Rovers 2, River Vale 3
Baltimore 10, Atlantic City 3

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

Princeton 10, New York A. C. 1
Army 5, Lehigh 1
Hershey Cubs 6, Penn State 1
Toronto 8, Clarkson Tech 1
Yale 6, St. Nicholas Club 6

National Pro Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

Oshkosh 56, Hammond 43.
Akron Firestone 39, Akron Goodyear 38.
Hammond 48, Indianapolis 33.
Baltimore 35, Wilkes-Barre 34.

Shore Sparks Six To Two Road Wins In International

By the Associated Press

If you count out the Indianapolis Capitals, there is a real race in the International-American Hockey League.

And any club owner, manager or interested party in hockey will tell you that is the big advantage of the play-off system—a club that is making a show of its opposition can be counted out.

The Caps, though they lost their only week-end game, maintained their 10-point margin in the League's western division. The status of the other clubs remained unchanged, with Cleveland and Pittsburgh tied for second, two points up on Syracuse and Hershey.

The race began to become torrid in the East. Providence and New Haven got themselves into a tie for first place Saturday night when the Reds tied Pittsburgh, 4-4, and the Eagles dropped a 2-1 decision to Philadelphia. They failed to break it last night when Providence trimmed Syracuse, 4-1, and New Haven downed Pittsburgh, 4-3.

Then the third-place Springfield Indians, with their owner-manager-part time player, Eddie Shore, in action, won two road games and again moved into threatening position. Springfield blanked Cleveland's Barons, 3-0, Saturday and followed up last night with a 4-3 decision over Indianapolis. Shore assisted in two goals Saturday and, while scoreless, rallied the Indians to a comeback last night after the Caps had scored two first period goals. Joe Lamb, as much a veteran as Eddie, grabbed a loose puck to score the winning goal less than three minutes before the finish.

Phil Stein, former Syracuse goalie, did a great job for the Reds as they put on a brilliant third-period attack to beat the Stars. He turned back each furious Syracuse rush while Windy Steele notched the deciding goal halfway through the final period, and Lesieur and Giroux increased the score.

New Haven never was behind last night, but never far ahead. Earl Robinson gave the Eagles a two-goal lead early in the final period, but Babe Tapin cut it again. A sensational solo tally by Marcel Tremblay made it look safe with three minutes to go, but even then Hank Goldup got one back for the Hornets before the end.

The standings:

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pts	G	OG
New Haven	19	13	1	39	109	104
Providence	17	13	5	39	97	93
Springfield	13	18	5	31	102	104
Philadelphia	10	17	5	25	77	98

Western Division

	W	L	T	Pts	G	OG
Indianapolis	19	11	6	44	113	86
Pittsburgh	14	13	6	34	81	81
Cleveland	14	15	6	34	74	81
Hershey	14	15	5	32	77	83
Syracuse	13	16	6	32	86	91

Cunningham Chases Fenske Over Finish Line in Boston Mile—Golden State Victory

Defending Champions 'Fall' In Prout Memorial Games

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New titleholders in all four invitation events were crowned Saturday night in the 19th annual running of the Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden. While more than 10,000 enthusiastic New England track and field fans looked down on the banked boards of the North Station arena, defending champions in the Prout 600, Bishop Chevrus 1,000, Leo Larrivee two-mile and K. of C. one-mile specials were beaten to the tape.

Among the dethroned titleholders were Glenn Cunningham and Don Lash, a pair of veteran middle distance stars who had dominated the Prout field for several years.

Second Fastest

It was Cunningham's second setback of the winter in Boston. Previously he had trailed Gene Venzke in the Veterans of Foreign Wars mile. On Saturday, his master was Chuck Fenske, the former University of Wisconsin boy, who critics have chosen as the logical successor to the Kansas mile king. Chuck, showing more "kick" on the final lap than his more experienced rival, breasted the tape in 4m. 10.3s., for the second fastest mile in Hub track history.

Back in 1938, Cunningham stepped off the B. A. A. mile in 4m. 10s. flat, an all-time mark for this city. He was only one second away from this figure as he chased Fenske over the finish line Saturday. Archie San Romani barely beat out Zamperini for third place.

Close to Record

Greg Rice, the stocky Notre Dame boy, was too much for Lash in the two-mile. Jumping ahead at the mile mark, he set the pace to the end, crossing the line at 9m. 1.7s. This was the second fastest two-mile in Hub history. In the 1938 B. A. A. Games, Lash was credited with 8m. 58s. Rice opened up such a wide lead on the field during the final lap, the crowd thought he had lowered the Lash standard, which also happens to be the world indoor mark.

Other races brought the crowd to its feet, but these two provided the biggset thrills. Rice ran a poor race in the V. F. W. special here several weeks ago, but left no doubt as to his superiority over Lash Saturday. The Indiana State policeman was noticeably tired and beaten at the end. In fact, he slackened his pace in the stretch when he saw that he could not catch his flying rival. Rice looked fresh. Because of his exhibition, the Notre Dame boy was voted the outstanding athlete in the meet and received the Thomas E. Fitzgerald memorial trophy. He took 41 votes from the writers attending the affair, with Fenske getting 39.

Fenske Impressive

Fenske was more impressive beating Cunningham than Venzke had been in the V. F. W. carnival. Once the Wisconsin runner went out in front, the gallery knew that he would not be caught. Upholding the early predictions of the critics, he looked like the man to take over Cunningham's lofty perch.

Wayne Rideout, one of the Texas twins, outsprinted John Borican to win the 1,000-yard special in 2m. 13.9s., with Indiana's Campbell Kane third. Rideout won this race with his head as well as his legs. Taking the last turn, the Texan was only a stride ahead of the defending champion. As the two came out of the bend, Rideout swung wide. Borican had started his final bid, but Wayne managed to hinder it by getting in the way. He was less than a stride in front at the tape.

Beetham First

Defying suspension by the Metropolitan Association, Charley Beetham started in the Prout 600 and was rewarded with a victory at 1m. 12.5s. Harold Cagle, who won this event last winter, trailed the winner over the final stripe. Bill Fritz of Canada was third. Beetham led most of the way.

Manhattan's crack relay quartet won a leg on the Harry Cahill Memorial Trophy by stepping the mile in 3m. 24.2s., for the best time of the night. Fordham took the first leg last winter. The Rams ran second here Saturday at 3m. 24.4s. Next winter these teams will probably be matched to break the tie.

Larry O'Connor of the University of Toronto won the 45-yard high hurdles in 5.8 seconds. Ed Dugger of Tufts was second and Allan Tolmich third. Eulace Peacock of New Jersey topped the 50-yard dash field in 5.4 seconds. Ken Clapp of Brown was second. Tolmich also reached the finals in this event. Bob Diefenthaler of the B. A. A. captured the high jump with a leap of 6ft. 2in.

Winter Sports Roundup

LA CROSSE, Wis. (AP)—There's little doubt of the supremacy of Leo Freisinger, of Chicago, and Madeline (Maddy) Horn, of Beaver Dam, Wis., among the nation's ice skating racers.

They outskated the field by overwhelming margins in the National outdoor speed championships here during the week end (Jan. 27-28), Miss Horn winning the senior women's title for the fourth time.

Freisinger piled up 130 points against 60 each for his three nearest rivals, including the defending champion, Ken Bartholomew, of Minneapolis. Freisinger won the 220, 440 and 880-yard events and the mile, dropping out of the five-mile only after he had clinched the senior men's crown.

Miss Horn, Olympic champion who announced after the meet that she would retire from competition, amassed 140 points to 50 for her closest rival, Louise Herou, of Minneapolis. Showing superior stamina in the longer races, Maddy won the mile, 440 and 880 after finishing second in the 220.

* * *

LOWELL, Mass., (AP)—Maine and New Hampshire entrants dominated the fields Jan. 27 in opening athletic events of the annual convention of the North American Snowshoers' Union, but a Canadian team captured the 10-mile feature contest.

Covering a course dotted with bare pavement, Lloyd Evans of Montreal won a nip-and-tuck battle with Gerard Cote of St. Hyacinthe, Que., and crossed the finish line in 1h. 4m. 2-5s.

Only one American placed within the first 10 in the "marathon" event. He was Edward S. Duhamel of Manchester, N. H., who finished eighth. All the rest were Canadians.

* * *

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—Big Bill Linney and his husky, veteran crew from Lyon Mountain roared around Mt. Van Hoevenberg's icy curves Jan. 28 to their second successive major bobsledding title—the Adirondack A. A. U. four-man championship.

* * *

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—Fred Dashnaw, Lake Placid, and Bob Distin, Saranac Lake, glided down the precipitous Whiteface Mountain ski trail Jan. 28 to win class titles in the New York State downhill championships.

Dashnaw annexed the Class B title and Distin the Class C. What was to have been the first contest for the New York State Class A title failed to materialize when no entrants in that division appeared.

* * *

LAKE PLACID (AP)—Tuffield Latour, Saranac Lake, and his hefty partner, Paul Duprey, won the Adirondack Senior A. A. U. two-man bobsled races Jan. 27 in four fast heats.

The sturdily-built team zipped down the Mt. Van Hoevenberg run in 5:08.58 for the four heats.

In their last slide they shot down the icepacked run in 1:15.32, the fastest heat of the day.

* * *

NEW LONDON, Wis. (AP)—Sverre Fredheim, riding for the Gateway Ski Club of Land O' Lakes, Wis., leaped to a new hill record of 168 feet in the sixth annual New London ski tournament Jan. 28.

The jump broke his own record of last year by eight feet and gave him first place in Class A.

* * *

NORTH ADAMS, Mass. (AP)—Toni Matt, national open downhill ski champion, won the Mt. Greylock trophy ski race Jan. 28 for the second year in succession, leading a field of 35 down the precipitous Thunderbolt Trail in 2m. 27.1 seconds.

* * *

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J. (AP)—H. P. Shreeve of Millburn won the Class X championship of the Eastern Ice Yachting Association Jan. 28 on Lake Hopatcong.

Shreeve, member of the Lake Hopatcong Ice Yacht Association, piloted his Polaris over the 10-mile course in 17m. 35s., defeating clubmate Ludlow Campbell in the Gee Whiz.

* * *

PLYMOUTH, Wis. (AP)—Ishpeming, Mich., ski jumpers won three of the four classes at the fifth annual Kettline Moraine Ski Club tournament Jan. 28.

William Millman of Ishpeming, who won in Class A, made the longest leap of the day, 119 feet.

Al Johnson of the Milwaukee-Oconomowoc Club, won senior class honors with jumps of 97 and 103 feet after Lemoine Batson of Chicago, former Olympic jumper and President of the U. S. Central Ski Association, fell on his first try of 111 feet.

* * *

WHITEHALL, Wis. (AP)—A hill record of 187 feet was established Jan. 28 by Eugene Wilson of Coleraine, Minn., riding for the Auburn, Calif., Club at the annual Whitehall ski jumping tourney.

With virtually no wind and a fast hill, Wilson took advantage of improvements in the scaffold to leap 185 feet and then soared to the new mark.

* * *

ROCKFORD, Ill. (AP) — Bruno Saari of Ishpeming, Mich., won the Rockford Ski Club jumping tournament yesterday, breaking his own distance record for the slide. Saari had a leap of 172 feet, to better the mark of 169 feet which he established last year. His other jump was 166 and his point total was 149.3.

* * *

ST. PAUL (AP)—St. Paul's annual winter sports carnival got into full swing Jan. 27 with a parade of 30,000 uniformed marchers, 60 drum and bugle corps and bands, and 45 floats.

The carnival will end Feb. 4.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.

Tea Room, Candies, Ices

MANCHESTER, N. H.

57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

Winter Camera Practice for Jimmy

Wide World

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—William R. Gerecke (left), Paramount cameraman, corners Jimmy Foxx, Boston Red Sox batting star, in the trophy room of the Jungle Country Club here, where Jimmy is operating two golf courses in baseball's off season.

Bobby Riggs Wins First Winter Net Crown in Florida

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Bobby Riggs, beaten in three previous winter tournaments, counted his first tennis triumph of the 1940 season today.

A brilliant forcing game carried him to a 6—1, 7—5, 6—2 victory over Henry Prusoff of Seattle, Wash., in the men's finals of the South Florida tournament here yesterday.

The Chicagoan's court covering ability and his masking of placements enabled him to dominate the contest with the Pacific Coast star, ranked tenth nationally.

Ruth Mary Hardwick, British Wightman Cup star, scored a 6—1, 6—3, win over Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., in the women's singles.

Gardnar Mulloy of Miami and Prusoff took their third doubles victory of the winter season with a 6—3, 6—1, 6—2 conquest of John Mahoney of Jackson Heights, N. Y., and John Foreman of Chicago.

Golf Pros Turn East As California Series Ends

DEL MAR, Calif., Jan. 29 (AP)—With a newcomer, sturdy Ed Oliver of Hornell, N. Y., installed as winner of the fourth annual $3,000 Bing Crosby golf tournament, the touring brigade of professionals swung East today.

Oliver repeated his sub-par Saturday performance yesterday and led the field with a 36-hole card of 68-67—135 to capture his first major tournament. He was nine strokes under par for the regulation 72 at Rancho Santa Fe Country Club.

Ghezzi Second

Three strokes back was Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., and four blows off the leader's pace were Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., and Harold McSpaden of Winchester, Mass.

Oliver's score was the lowest in the four-year history of the Crosby tournament. It netted him $500 first money.

In the pro-amateurs best-ball competition, Professional Johnny Geertsen of Salt Lake City and Amateur Russell Osgood of San Diego emerged victorious with a score of 66-63—129. Osgood got a trophy and Geertsen $300.

Ended Series

The tournament ended California's 1940 winter series and returned Lawson Little as winner of the Crosby Cup offered to the professional with the best average for the series. In 12 rounds, Little, former amateur king, had 852 strokes for an average of 71. Next came Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, with 856 strokes an average of 71.3.

Little won the Los Angeles open and Demaret the Oakland open and San Francisco match play tournament.

Successful Event

The Crosby event was never more successful. A record field of nearly 350 pros and amateurs competed; the weather was ideal; the gallery exceeded any previous tourney; and Oliver's score was a record breaker.

Defending Champion E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Little Rock, Ark., fell by the wayside with a total score of 147, and a worse fate befell National Open Champion Byron Nelson. He did not bother to turn in his card after yesterday's disastrous round.

Low amateur medal scorer was Bruce McCormick of Los Angeles, former national public links champion, who had 72-68—140. Behind came Wilford Wehrle, Chicago, with 73-68—141, and National Amateur Title Holder Marvin (Bud) Ward with 68-74—142.

Next stop for the touring pros is Phoenix, Ariz., next week end.

Leading scorers and money winners:

Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., 68-67—135—$500.
Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., 69-69—138—$350.
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., 69-71—139—$225 and $25.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 71-68—139—$225.
Willie Goggin, San Francisco, 69-71—140—$150 and $1.0.
Rut Coffey, Winchester, Va., 71-70—141—$67.85.
Sam Byrd, Philadelphia, 69-72—141—$67.85 and $1.50.
Lloyd Mangrum, Chicago, 70-71—141—$67.85.
Tony Penna, Dayton, 69-72—141—$67.85.
John Geertsen, Salt Lake City, 71-70—141—$67.85 and $300.
Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., 69-72—141—$67.85.
x-Wilford Wehrle, Chicago, 73-68—141.
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., 70-72—142—$25.
Jimmy McHale, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 69-73—142—$25.
Joe Brown, Des Moines, 71-72—143.
Marty Furgo, Sharon Spa, N. Y., 72-71—143.
Chick Rutan, Los Angeles, 69-74—143—$25.
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 69-74—143.
Lawson Little, Bretton Woods, N. H., 72-71—143.
Ky Lafoon, Chicago, 69-74—143—$225.
x—Denotes amateur.

Burk-Pearce Race Doubtful

NEW YORK (AP)—Henry Penn Burke, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, announced at the Association's meeting that Joe Burk, America's outstanding amateur sculler, has no intention of rowing Bobby Pearce, the Canadian professional, in a match race.

"Burk told me not to take the matter up with the N. A. A. O. executive committee," said Burke, who is chairman of the rowing committee of the Penn A. C. of Philadelphia, Joe's club.

"Joe is anxious to do nothing which would in any way jeopardize his amateur standing. Joe feels that he has at least five years of rowing ahead of him, and he wants to remain an amateur. There is consequently nothing to the matter but newspaper talk amanating from Canada."

The association tentatively set the 1940 national championship regatta for Red Bank, N. J., July 20 and 21. Red Bank received the support of Philadelphia's delegates and there were no other bidders. The possibility that the championships may be held in the Middle West or Far West within the next few years arose when the association authorized a special committee to divide the United States into zones and allot the regattas in different years to various sections of the country. This move was sponsored by Thomas E. Lane of Detroit.

Another special committee was named to confer with James V. Lang, president of the North Shrewsbury Rowing Club and other Red Bank officials to complete plans for this year's championships.

Lang also was elected a member of the executive committee, replacing Robert S. Dodge of New York.

Principal rowing dates for 1940 were approved as follows:

May 18, American Henley, Boston; 25, Schoolboy Rowing Association, Princeton, N. J.; 26, Dad Vail Rowing Association, Springfield, Mass.; 30, New York Rowing Association.
June 1, Second Scholastic Regatta, Chicago; 15, Schuylkill Navy, Philadelphia; 18, Intercollegiate Regatta, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; 28-29-30, Olympic Tryouts, Princeton, N. J. (conditional).
July 4, Peoples Regatta, Philadelphia; 4, New England Rowing Association, Boston; 20-21, National Championships, probably at Red Bank, N. J.; 25-26-27, Canadian Henley, St. Catherines, Ont.
Aug. 10, Schuylkill Navy Second Regatta, Philadelphia.
Sept. 2, 31st Labor Day Regatta, Chicago; 2, New England Association, Boston; 2, Middle States (place not fixed); 8, New York Association, New York.
Oct. 12, Union Boat Club, Boston (tentative).

Woonsocket Racer Wins at 200 Miles

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Averaging 75.03 miles an hour, Babe Tancrede of Woonsocket, R. I., won the ninth annual 200-mile national motorcycle beach-road race here yesterday.

He covered the distance in two hours 39 minutes and 45 seconds.

Wallace Aikens of Daytona Beach finished second and Paul Brown of Jacksonville was third.

Other money winners in order included: Earnie Holbrook of San Francisco; Bob Stuth of Milwaukee; Chey Dykgraff of Grand Rapids, Mich.; James McIovor of Columbia, S. C., Woodisie Castonguay of Bridgeport, Conn.; Bill Anderson of Houston, Texas, and Herb Reiber of Prospect Park, Pa.

Retains Title

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Jan. 29 (AP)—Frank Iannicelli of the New York A. C. retained his New Jersey squash tennis championship yesterday, defeating clubmate Joseph J. Lordi, 17—15, 15—8, 9—15, 9—15, 15—10, at the Short Hills Club.

Lott Beats Boynton

TORONTO, Jan. 29 (AP)—Hunter Lott of Philadelphia won the Canadian amateur squash racquets championship Saturday night, defeating Tom Boynton of Toronto, the Ontario champion, 15—8, 15—11, 7—15, 15—9, in the final. Lott succeeds Hubert Martin of Hamilton, Ontario, who did not defend his title.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Squash Racquet Association it was decided to hold the Canadian-United States competition for the Lapham Cup at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 24.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Worcester Tech 60, St. Anselm's 46.
Frostburg (Md.) 42, Calif. Teachers 33.
Assumption 45, Dyke 40.
Temple 42, Michigan State 40.
Ashland 51, Wilmington 40.
Holbrook 47, University of Louisville 31.
Upper Iowa 51, Western Union 39.
Hamlin 42, St. Marys (Winona) 38 (overtime).
South Dakota State 45, Omaha 34.
Concordia 46, Luther 29.
Univ. of Va. 29, Va. Military Inst. 26.
Washington & Lee 42, Va. Tech. 22.
Alabama 26, Kentucky 12.
Univ. of Tenn. 34, Vanderbilt 31.
Brigham Young Univ. 34, Univ. of Wyoming 29.
Southern Cal 53, Stanford 37.
Oregon 56, Washington 43.
Southwestern 40, Emporia State 31.
Adams State Tchrs 23, Western State 17.
Friends Univ. (Wichita) 36, Wichita Univ. 28.
Calif Aggies 37, Chico State College 26.
California 54, St. Marys 41.
Union College 34, Transylvania 33.
Marshall 71, W. Va. Wesleyan 45.
Glenville 67, Fairmont 50.
Southeastern (Okla.) 41, Southwestern (Okla.) 33.
Tarkio 45, Drury 33.
Washington State 66, Idaho 42.
Concordia 43, River Forest (Ill.) 33.
Evansville 68, Earlham 63.
Franklin 44, Taylor 38.
Lowell Textile 36, Coast Guard 34.
Yale 42, Tulsa 33.
Rice 52, Baylor 44.
East Central (Okla.) 32, Central (Okla.) 26.
Utah State Aggies 36, Denver Univ. 27.
Montana 34, Montana Mines 27.
Montana State 58, Greeley State 49.
Utah 49, Colorado State 41.
Princeton 30, Cornell 23.
Clemson 48, Maryland 30.
Rollins 38, Miami 28.
Georgia 46, Georgia Tech 31.
N. Y. U. 59, Newark 29.
De Paul 44, Detroit 40.
Oklahoma 56, Nebraska 41.
Panzer 69, Arnold 30.
Colgate 42, Fordham 38.

Hawks, Wings And Rangers Win Contests

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agt	Pts
Rangers	20	4	7	99	47	47
Boston	19	8	4	98	66	42
Toronto	17	12	4	89	71	38
Chicago	13	14	3	69	81	27
Detroit	9	19	5	51	94	23
Americans	9	21	2	64	94	20
Canadiens	8	19	3	63	90	19

Results Jan. 28
Detroit 4, Boston 2.
Rangers 4, Americans 2.
Chicago 8, Canadiens 1.

By the Associated Press

Injuries, or the lack of them, may be the deciding point of the 1939-40 National Hockey League race.

And so far, the league-leading New York Rangers have done a good job of avoiding them.

It wasn't until after Syl Apps and Gordie Drillon were hurt that Toronto's Leafs began to tumble out of the first-place struggle. Now both are back again, and the Leafs are ready for another bid. Boston's Bruins have been hard hit lately by injuries to Roy Conacher and Dit Clapper. Jack Crawford was out for a while earlier. Lower ranking clubs have suffered even more.

The Rangers won again last night, beating the Americans, 4-2, in the season's fifth intra-city game. That gave them a five-point lead over Boston, which took a 4-2 setback at Detroit.

Boston, with Clapper out and their newly-acquired defenseman, Des Smith, apparently not quite at home, let the Red Wings jump into a 2-0 lead at the start. The Bruins tied the count in the third, but Alex Motter again put Detroit ahead. When Manager Art Ross yanked out Goalie Frank Brimsek to give the Bruins six forwards, Ken Kilrea popped in another goal.

The victory didn't enable Detroit to gain an inch on the fourth-place Chicago Black Hawks, who routed the Montreal Canadiens, 8-1, in last night's other game. Manager Jules Dugal had to handle the Canadiens from the bench last night and at Toronto Saturday because Coach Pit Lepine was laid up. That may have troubled the Frenchmen some, for after two good periods they folded up under the attacks of Chicago's young forwards, led by Les Cunningham. The Hawks scored six goals in the last 14 minutes, and Toe Blake got the lone Canadien tally in the middle of the outburst. Cunningham scored twice and had three assists.

Reindel Wins

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—John Reindel of Detroit won the Western Squash Racquets Association title yesterday with a victory over his fellow townsman, Joe Hahn, in the tournament finals.

Reindel, two-time Michigan State champion, defeated Hahn 11—15, 15—13, 8—15, 15—10 and 15—11.

Five Major Court Circuits Face Important Contests

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—About a half dozen games this week should be as useful in indicating directions of various sectional basketball titles as the radio beam is to a fog-bound aviator.

The races are beginning to pick up momentum after nearly stalling during the mid-winter examination period.

Five Circuits

This week's schedule stops far short of bringing all the title contenders into action. Nevertheless, the Oklahoma-Missouri and Drake-Washburn games tonight, Yale-Princeton, Wednesday, and Princeton-Dartmouth, Colorado-Utah and Oregon-Oregon State games, Saturday, are of utmost importance in five major court circuits.

Oklahoma and Missouri tied for the Big Six championship last season, each beating the other on its home court. Tonight, Missouri's Tigers, leading the circuit, are the homesters in their first 1940 clash. Oklahoma's Sooners are tied for second with Kansas, which remains idle this week. Each plays one later game, Oklahoma taking on Kansas State Friday and Missouri visiting Nebraska, Saturday.

Drake Dropped

Drake was dropped into a third-place tie with Washburn in the Missouri Valley Conference by a one-point loss to Creighton last Saturday. Tonight's encounter will decide which of the two teams will continue the pursuit of the powerful Aggies, who go after their fifth straight victory against Creighton Saturday.

Princeton's Tigers are the "unknowns" of the Eastern Intercollegiate League. They vaulted into first place last Saturday by defeating Cornell, 30-23, in their first league game. Their two rivals, tied this week for second, are rated leading title contenders. Yale visits Princeton Wednesday. Dartmouth's two-year champions are at home to the Tigers Saturday.

Colorado vs. Utah

Colorado, Rocky Mountain Big Seven 1939 champions, handed Utah its first defeat of the season, 42-38, at Boulder last week. They meet again at Salt Lake City, Saturday, and the "home court" advantage may reverse the decision. Meanwhile, Utah State took the league lead by beating Wyoming and Denver, and plays the same two teams on the road this week.

Oregon State and Oregon are running 1-2 in the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference, the former leading with six victories and one defeat. Their clash Saturday is bound to be "crucial," even if the Beavers should falter in their home games with Washington tonight and tomorrow.

Otherwise, there are few games and little trouble in sight for major Conference leaders this week. "Independent" teams and big double-headers claim a large part of the interest. Twin bills are scheduled at Baltimore and Chicago tonight; New York, Wednesday, and Philadelphia and Jersey City, N. J., Saturday.

Harry Danning Signs

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants announced that Harry Danning, their big and capable catcher, had signed a contract for 1940. He returned the document from Los Angeles.

California Skiers Go North And Win Sun Valley Meet

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — This may not look right when it's read — but it is true, nevertheless: The California ski team representing "the sunny Golden State" made an excursion into the frozen North to the Sun Valley Western States Ski Championships—and won!

As the competitors and spectators return home with glowing accounts of the hospitality, and general good time provided them at comfortable Sun Valley, they naturally "allude" to the California victory for the whole meet. Colorado and Idaho pressed close behind but the Californians were paced by the rising ski-star, 18-year-old Bobby Blatt, who sped across the rolling Sun Valley slopes to take the cups.

Formerly most of the ski championships have gone to performers from the Evergreen Empire to the North. So it is hardly any wonder that the Californians are enthusiastic over their team and individual performances.

* * *

Basketball is hitting its peak now as the most popular indoor winter sport. The University of California's team of six footers have been unable to get a combination together that can hit the basket often enough to become a threat in the conference. But Stanford and Southern California have no trouble at all—; it looks as though there's a magnet in the ball when those lads let go at the basket.

University of California at Los Angeles, sparked by Jackie Robinson, is laying for the championship this season. The Uclans have been unfortunate in winning conference games the past few years. But they hope to take a few this season that will count in the final analysis. That is, the "final analysis" of Stanford's, U. S. C.'s or even California's tabulation. In a closely fought tournament—as the southern division always is—a loss to the cellar occupants, when every game counts, might mean the loss of a championship. And the U. C. L. A.'s, to hear them talk, are determined to dump one or two of these league leaders at the crucial moment; when they let down, and think themselves ready for an easy win.

* * *

If it isn't one Di Maggio its another. And this time it really is "another." Seems the San Francisco Seals have got to have a Di Maggio on the payroll—or else. So Manager "Lefty" O'Doul — now minus Dominic who has gone up to Boston—looked around and heard of a second cousin of Dominic's, Joe's and Vince's.

Like other Di Maggios, this second cousin is also a fisherman — from Monterey and San Francisco, so the best informed tell you. This cousin from the high seas is San Salvatore.

He is 18 years old and according to Manager O'Doul, who knows his Di Maggios, Salvatore is going to be present at spring training and get a chance at the post of short stop. And it sounds logical to assume that is Cousin Salvatore can handle a slippery cod in one hand, he ought to be able to handle a baseball.

Off the left field fence we gather however, that Cousin Salvatore is already a pretty good short stop in his own baseball circles—or Mister O'Doul wouldn't even let him into the Seals camp come Feb 1st. And then again—Chief O'Doul is not unmindful of the box office value of a Di Maggio in a Seals uniform. So — come with your binoculars focused all you Major League scouts—another Di Maggio is on the horizon!

Royal Arch Gunnison

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

PARANA, Argentina — United States swimmers won five events in Pan-American swimming championships.

* * *

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Bobby Riggs scores first tennis triumph of winter tournament season by beating Henry Prusoff of Seattle, Wash., 6—1, 7—5, 6—2 for South Florida singles championship.

* * *

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Leo Freisinger of Chicago and Madeline Horn of Beaver Dam, Wis., capture senior men's and women's titles, respectively, in national outdoor ice skating speed championships.

* * *

Chuck Fenske runs fastest mile of indoor season, 4:10.3, to defeat Glenn Cunningham in Prout Memorial Games.

* * *

NEW YORK—Sanford Goldberg, a New York fireman, beats Gene Venzke in meet record time of 2:14.8 for 1,000 yard run to feature Metropolitan A. A. U. championships.

* * *

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Missouri Unemployment Insurance Commission discloses a number of baseball players for St. Louis Browns and Kansas City Blues getting checks for jobless.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

LEADING ARTICLES
FEBRUARY 3, 1940

PRELIMINARIES TO THE NEXT PEACE — By Carl J. Friedrich
Discussion of the peace terms to come, in their altered details—as compared to Versailles—if an aftermath without rankling is to be achieved.

JOHN BULL STAYS AT HOME — By R. Maillard Stead
A writer on the Monitor's London staff, abetted by John Allan May, who draws as well as writes, gives a smiling report on how Britons are making the best of the blackout.

NEW ENGLAND WAVES A YARDSTICK — By Harlan Trott
How old-established ways are being changed to take advantages of the opportunities offered by the low-priced electricity offered under Federal auspices.

UNCLE SAM LOOKS TO THE COLLEGES — By W. Spencer Thompson
Red tape and outmoded ways have been put aside in recent months in Washington as part of a civil service development that enables the Government to compete with private business for youthful talents.

THE VOICE OF FRANCE — By William Henry Chamberlin
The Monitor's Paris Correspondent offers a profile of the cultured gentleman, M. Jean Giraudoux, who is charged with the responsibility of speaking for the French in all press and radio relationships.

SEND YOUR OWN TELEGRAM — By Robert R. Mullen
The Western Union's development of the facsimile message, which can be sent from a convenient automatic box at all hours, promises a convenient new phase of an old means of communication.

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The Home Forum

The Heart Of London

WE WERE WALKING down Piccadilly, my New Zealand friend and I, one mild October day five years or more ago. It had been a long walk, starting at Kensington by way of the Gardens, down the long reaches of Hyde Park with leaves skipping before us, then on into Piccadilly with its steady flow of traffic: red buses bright in the late sunshine, draft horses pulling their loads easily, small dark taxicabs in leisurely motion.

Now we were before gay shop windows: books, foods, woolens, leather goods, the commerce of the world displayed for the eyes and needs of passers-by. My friend had been telling me how much she loved London and how, as a child in far-away New Zealand, she had always longed to visit England.

"There was a stream running near our house," she said, "a stream that ran into the sea. I used to make little boats out of paper and set them sailing down the stream. When they were almost out of sight, I would think: 'They are going to London, where I shall go, too, one day!' "

* * *

London was to her, as it is to so many in far-off Africa, Australia, Canada, India, the heart of the Empire, the mother heart that still beats for its children no matter how far away they have wandered.

"So many of us love London long before we see it, and many go on loving it without ever seeing it. Sometimes I think—" she hesitated, for she was always shy about expressing her inmost thoughts, "I think it is that love from all over the world that has made London."

"When you first came here, was it what you expected?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," her eyes shone. "It was not new to me, really. I was familiar with it from the pictures I had seen and the books I had read. London is never new to any of us who come to it from distant parts of the Empire, and often it is more real than the towns we have been brought up in. But," she hesitated again, "it was so much more than its buildings, parks and people! The first night I was here I went for a walk alone, and London was like a great cape of friendliness that I could wrap myself up in!"

* * *

Today a letter has come from her, bringing such warmth and comradeship that we might again be walking down Piccadilly together. She has not left the town for the comparative safety of the countryside or for the distant security of her native land; she still shares the throbbing life of London, doing the work that is hers to do.

"It has been such a lovely autumn here! The trees have supplied us with beautiful tints," the letter read; "the early morning sunlight on the copper beeches and the shadows on the lawns were beautiful beyond words. And oh! you would love our balloons, hundreds of them dotted over the sky, so that on still nights—and how still the nights are just now—we hear the 'Aeolian harps' in their cables. When the sky is blue, the balloons are like silver yachts on an azure sea. Sunrise and sunset tint them with pink.

"They have their comical aspect, too. From one end they suggest a fish, from the other a great benevolent elephant; and, as they rise and descend, they flap their ears in the oddest way. One night I saw one with its face—the fish face of it—against the moon; this, when all London was asleep, for all the world as if it were whispering to the moon!

"London is different just now—untidy with sandbags and window strappings, scarred by excavations in the parks, depleted of some of its beauty by the removal or barricading of its statues—yet finer than ever in its stanchness, its feeling of kindliness and its typical humor. And those who love London know that its heart is still the same."

* * *

I put the letter down. It was only a little different from our conversation on that other afternoon, for all that mattered about London was unchanged. The heart was still the same, responding to the warm thoughts that reached it from distant places and beating for the life of its children. I could hear my friend saying: "Sometimes I think London is just the sum total of the loving thoughts coming to it from all over the world." Here was protection, greater far than sandbag or balloon.

Then I picked up my pen to write, to continue our conversation as if we were walking down Piccadilly again, and words that I had almost feared to summon—words of compassion, sympathy perhaps, even veiled anxiety—fled before me. To those whose hearts are steadfast, words of joy alone will answer.

ELIZABETH YATES

By Courtesy of Parish-Watson and Company, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE VASE OF THE K'ANG HSI PERIOD

THIS ORNATE CHINESE vase of the K'ang Hsi Period, 1662-1721, is twenty-seven inches tall. The background is olive black and against it in lively contrast are white blossoming prunus, birds in flight and at rest, and massive rocks at the base. The colors are brilliant green, delicate white, yellow, and aubergine. At this period the Chinese were inclined toward bright color, notably green, which is known as "famille verte." The all-over design, based on natural forms, is distributed over the surface in a charming, flowery profusion.

A Feather Broke The Ice

WE OPENED the door of the garden room. We put the basket softly in the middle of the floor.

Gently, in case it should frighten them, we cut the string that held the basket together.

Gently, with many creakings, we lifted back the lid. And there, blinking in the sunlight, were two of the strangest little bundles of fur that you have ever seen.

They were very thin, with huge eyes in which the blue of babyhood was already misted with the green of adolescence. They were jet black. Not a white hair was to be observed on their chests or on their paws. Their fur was sleek as newly-brushed sealskin. They were trembling a little.

They stayed quite still, their eyes slowly rotating round the room. As the eyes moved, you could see the black pupils narrow in the sunlight. You could see all sorts of things reflected in those eyes . . . the squares of the window-panes, the blue of the chintz, your own face, like an image in a convex mirror.

Neither of us moved. We stood like statues, watching the kittens. The kittens remained seated, imperially, in their basket. Although they were trembling, they were masters of the situation. They were aristocrats, and they knew it. There was nothing craven in their demeanour. "Our limbs may be afflicted with a nervous flutter," they seemed to say, "but that is a matter which should be beneath the notice of gentlemen. We are not interested in our limbs. We are only interested in this new residence to which you have transported us, and we are at the moment deciding whether it is the sort of residence to which we can give our approval."

Still we did not move. There was no sound. The kittens stayed there, trembling. And then . . .

Through the open window drifted a feather. It was an ordinary hen's feather, snow-white, that had floated from the farmyard, over the hedges, on the summer wind. It flew into the room, remained poised for a minute, and sank to the floor. The kittens' eyes were riveted upon it. The feather twitched. The kittens stared at the feather. It twitched again . . . drifted into a corner. And suddenly one of the kittens, with a movement of exquisite grace, leapt from the basket, precipitated itself upon the feather, patted it, threatened it, retreated from it, sprang upon it again, and then, firmly, sat on it, and yawned.

I turned to George, and said, "It's all right. They approve of us."—From "Green Grows the City," by BEVERLEY NICHOLS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Shining Weather

Snow makes the earth seem like a star
mysterious and cool and far.

We only dreamed it would come down
like an enchantment on the town,—
had half forgotten that it could
bloom so softly in a wood
till snowlight, starlight, fell together
in the time of shining weather.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

"One thing is needful"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN MARTHA, who was flurried and anxious over many household duties, came to Christ Jesus with the complaint that Mary, who was sitting at his feet, was not helping her, she received a loving rebuke. The Master added (Luke 10:42), "But one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her." His own human life being one of loving service, it is evident that he did not rebuke Martha because she was serving, but because she was "cumbered," or, as he said (10:41), "careful and troubled about many things."

A dictionary defines "to cumber," in part, as "to hinder as by a weight or burden." Since it is difficult to run a race when handicapped by excess weight, a contestant lays aside everything which tends to hinder or impede his progress. And since it is not easy to serve in any capacity when oppressed and disturbed, everything which might interfere with clear thinking must be denied and overcome. Service will then be rendered with a higher degree of efficiency, system, and order. Christian Science teaches that the manner and quality of one's serving are determined by one's thinking, its purpose and motive. When the motive for serving is love, household tasks and other activities become happy duties, and labor is ennobled. In the realm of Mind, where Love alone reigns and rules, burdens are unknown.

Martha was doing necessary work, and her desire to serve the welcome and honored guest was a worthy one. Had she first learned of him whose mission was to serve, the truth of his statement (Matthew 11:30), "My yoke is easy, and my burden is light," she would have been lifted into a fuller, clearer understanding of life and its purpose. She would have gained thereby the true sense of service, which would have released her from cumbering oppression, brought calmness and order to her thought, and facilitated her work.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, whose experience was rich in service, has declared (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 19, 20), "This sense of Life illumes our pathway with the radiance of divine Love; heals man spontaneously, morally and physically,—exhaling the aroma of Jesus' own words, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' "

When rightly solved, problems serve as steppingstones to higher altitudes of thought. Thus tasks may become opportunities for joyous service. When one is burdened with a false sense of responsibility and looks to matter and material selfhood for strength, peace, and rest, instead of to the Christ, one becomes weary. Christian Science, when rightly applied, uplifts and clears thought, changing dejection into happiness and turning sadness into joy. Self must have loomed large and important in Martha's thought, making her feel burdened and oppressed. Mary elected to sit humbly at the feet of him who taught that the yoke of love is never irksome, nor are love's labors cumbersome.

When seemingly overwhelmed with work or care, men and women may turn from material sense testimony to the spiritual sense of being, and experience peace and rest. They often find at such times that statements of truth gleaned from the Bible, Mrs. Eddy's writings, or from some article in one of the authorized Christian Science periodicals, clear thought of cumbering cares. Thus they are enabled to realize the illusory nature of oppressive or disturbing conditions. With vision cleared, they recognize troublesome care as never having been imposed upon man by his all-loving Father, and they understand that disturbance and oppression are causeless and unsupported, since God is the only cause, and Truth supports nothing unlike good.

Christian Science teaches that, when rightly viewed, burdens of human experience are light. Our own load is lighter when we are obedient to Paul's injunction (Galatians 6:2), "Bear ye one another's burdens." Love's way is the way of service. In the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 324), we can pray,

"Take my hands, and let them move
At the impulse of Thy love."

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy gives us her own method of finding relief. She writes (p. 133), "In the midst of depressing care and labor I turn constantly to divine Love for guidance, and find rest."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Stone Wall

Whoever built this old wall
That looks as if it grew
Out of the earth around it
Surely never knew

That it would not be needed
To rim a field of rye,
To edge a road along the hill
Or steer a haycart by.

Whoever made this old wall
Never could have guessed
That all the busy traffic
Going east and west

Would never pause a moment
To notice with what care
Someone long ago had toiled
To leave a landmark there.

MILDRED COUSENS

Wild Geese and Plum Blossom

NOVEMBER SEEMS very far away just now. The spring is here, young and weak as yet; but every day adds something to its conquests from winter. Already in January the early plum bloomed in white flakes that might have been mistaken for falling snow but for the crimson knot that held it to the grey branch. These valiant fragile blossoms are greatly endeared to the Japanese, because they come long before one has a right to expect open-air flowers at all. One warm midday hour, perhaps between snow and snow, will give them courage to shed their brown sheaths and shake out their ethereal petals to the tepid sunshine. But they go with the snow too; only for a few days do they rejoice us with the certain promise of a yet invisible spring, and then, yielding to wind and snowstorm, they dance on their airy way; the tree is bare of their beauty long before a leaf has dared to show itself, but their message was given faithfully, and the later flowers will keep all the promises that the early plum had made for them. Eldest brother of the hundred flowers, as it is called here, a whole body of poetry and tradition has grown up round the shy evanescent blossom which passes so soon and leaves such a rich harvest of fruit for early summer's garnering. I think I saw the first flowers in Viscount Hijikata's garden on January 13th; but the spot is a sheltered one, and other trees did not follow till much later. Now, in these early February days, the plum-gardens are in full bloom, and crowded with enthusiastic visitors, who, undaunted by the snow, go to admire what they call the "Silver World," a world with snow on the paths and snow on the branches, while snowy petals, with the faintest touch of glow-worm green at the heart, go whirling along on the last gust of wind from the bay. At night, when all is quiet and the second watchman has gone his rounds, an eerie cry is heard; and if I step out on the verandah and look up, I see a string of three or four wild geese passing swiftly between me and the stars, their long necks strained in the speed of their flight, the head cleaving the air as a prow cleaves the water, and the whole body flung after it through space with an intensity of motion shown in the flight of no other bird, I think. Night after night they pass, with the long piercing cry that the north wind must have taught them, and their flight is always northwards; but I think they come back in the dawn when I am asleep, for it is too early for their migration to begin, and they would fly in different order and larger bodies if they were starting on it. We think they have feeding-grounds on the north side of the town, which they are too shy to visit in the daytime. The Japanese, however, connect their migration with the appearance of the early plum, and the poets bewail them for having to fly away from so much loveliness. The plum's own bird is the *uguisu*, the Japanese nightingale, the sweetest of singers; but I have not heard her yet this spring, and last year she did not sing till May, when we arrived.—From "Letters From Japan," by MRS. HUGH FRASER. (New York: Macmillan.)

Queen Elizabeth Drops Into Latin

AN AMBASSADOR had arrived from Poland —a magnificent personage, in a long robe of black velvet with jewelled buttons, who she received in state. Sitting on her throne, with her ladies, her counsellors, and her noblemen about her, she graciously gave ear to the envoy's elaborate harangue. He spoke in Latin; extremely well, it appeared; then, as she listened, amazement seized her. This was not at all what she had expected. Hardly a compliment—instead, protestations, remonstrances, criticisms—was it possible?—threats! She was lectured for presumption, rebuked for destroying the commerce of Poland, and actually informed that his Polish Majesty would put up with her proceedings no longer. Amazement gave way to fury. When the man at last stopped, she instantly leapt to her feet. "Expectavi orationem," she exclaimed, "mihi vero querelam adduxisti!" —and proceeded, without a pause, to pour out a rolling flood of vituperative Latin, in which reproof, indignation, and sarcastic pleasantries followed one another with astonishing volubility. Her eyes flashed, her voice grated and thundered. Those around her were in ecstasy; with all their knowledge of her accomplishments, this was something quite new—this prodigious power of ex tempore eloquence in a learned tongue. The unlucky ambassador was overwhelmed. At last when she had rounded her last period, she paused for a moment, and then turned to her courtiers . . . "I have been enforced this day to scour up my old Latin which hath lain long rusting!"—From "Elizabeth and Essex," by LYTTON STRACHEY. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"איין זאך איז ניטיג"

זו איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבנזו נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען פריסשטען סייענס

וועז מרתה, וואס איז געווען צוטרשגען און בעזאָרגט איבער פילע בעל-חבתישע פליכטען. איז געקומען צו קריסטום יקזום מיט דער קלאגע, אז מריאם, וואס איז נעזעסען ביי זייעע פיס, האָם איהר נאָר נים ארויסגעהאלפען מיט דער ארבייט אין הויז. האָם זיך יקזום אָבגעקריגט, "איך איהר, דאָך אין א ליבליכען וועג, דער לעהרער האָם איהר נאָך א זאך בעזאָגט (לוקאס י:42). אָבער איין זאך איז נויטיג, און מריאם האָם זיך האָם גוטע טייל אויסגעקליבען. וואס וועט נים ווערען פון איהר אויסקעניגטען וועגען. "יעדע זיין אויבע-נעם מענשליכען "עבען איז נעווען אָפגעגעבען אין דינסטס צו דער מענשהייט. איז עס זעלבסט פערשטענדליך, אז ער האָם זיך נים געוויזערט אויף מרתה פאר איהר פערלאנג צו בעדינגען די מענשען אין הויז. נאָר ער האָם זיך יע נעבויזערט אויף איהר דערצאָר וואס זי איז נעווען "בעלעסטיגט" פֿרעד, וויי ער האָם זיך אויסגעדריקט (41:). "בעזאָרגט און צוטרשגען וועגען פילע זאכען."

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 17-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1940

Odd Gifts To Nation Received

Andirons from the old Government Mansion at Sitka among additions to National Museum.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Among gifts enriching the collections of the National Museum in Washington this year, are a pair of wrought iron andirons from the old Russian government mansion at Sitka, Alaska, presented by the estate of Miss Anna L. Dawes of Pittsfield, Mass. The andirons were given to Miss Dawes' father, the late Senator Henry L. Dawes by the last Russian Governor of Alaska, M. Baranoff. Royal gifts to Americans often find their way eventually into the collections of the National Museum. Another consists of two suits of 17th century Japanese armor presented by the Mikado to Lieut.-Commander Douglas Cassel of the U. S. Navy in 1874. Similarly the collections are richer this year by a porcelain buffet service of seven pieces presented by the King of Denmark in 1866 to Mrs. Stephen Benet in appreciation of services to the Danes.

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With Germany and other countries seeking substitutes for various products, due to war conditions, Boston is doing the same thing, but for entirely different reasons. Hence the "synthetic" log for fireplaces, particularly in thickly populated localities where the fireplace is appreciated but the supply of natural logs is not too easy to get. The "synthetic" log is a man-made product, with sawdust as a base, and put together under pressure in the shape and size of a piece of log, thus utilizing considerable waste, and offering a "log" that users say burns longer than the natural log.

♪ ♪ ♪

Visitors to the Sand Bar Bridge picnic area in Grand Isle County, Vermont, next summer will be able to see specimens of the plant and animal life of that region which will be displayed in the stone clubhouse of the picnic ground and will get scientific answers to questions on natural history. The latter will be taken care of by neat little signposts on which will be painted such questions as "How many stars can a person see with the unaided eye on a clear night?" or "How long did it take to make the sand?" Answers will be supplied on the backs of the signs.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the most valuable of the Government's departments is the National Bureau of Standards. It makes circulars on special topics available at small cost to the public. Bargain for this season is Circular C424 on washing, cleaning, and polishing materials. The paper, available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 15 cents a copy, discusses the use of water in laundering, pointing out the effects of impurities and means for their removal or neutralization. A description of the general composition of soap, manufacturing processes, and the common varieties of soap products is followed by brief discussions of alkaline cleansers, the new soapless detergents, and common laundry chemicals. Discussions on dry cleaning, stain removal, automobile and furniture polishes, metal polish, floor wax and list of government specifications for many other products, are included.

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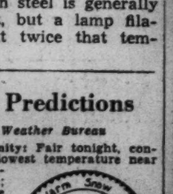
The average reader hearing of temperatures in hundreds or thousands of degrees immediately relegates such talk to an obscure place in his background of information. Few know how close such "laboratory" figures are to them. Yet the tiny, hair-thin tungsten filament of an incandescent lamp gives out light at a temperature far higher than any other artificial heat ordinarily encountered by mankind. It is so high that asbestos or fire brick would melt like wax in a furnace. Molten steel is generally considered hot, but a lamp filament glows at twice that temperature.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, continued cold, with lowest temperature near 16; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; gentle to moderate northwest to north winds.

Maine: Fair and continued cold tonight and Tuesday.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest and north winds becoming east or southeast Tuesday; broken clouds tonight becoming overcast Tuesday. Light snow by Tuesday night near Sandy Hook.

Weather Outlook for the Period Jan. 29 to Feb. 3, 1940, Inclusive: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, except snow probably light Monday night or Tuesday and general rain or snow about Friday. Rising temperature Monday and Monday night, slightly colder by Wednesday, warmer Thursday and Friday, colder Saturday; temperature will likely average near or slightly above normal after Monday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	13	13	New Orleans	32	31
Chicago	25	22	New York	18	18
Denver	33	28	Norfolk	20	20
Helena	25	24	Philadelphia	20	19
Kansas City	21	21	St. Louis	27	27
Los Angeles	58	55	San Francisco	55	54
Miami	30	29	Washington	8	7
Minneapolis	8	8			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 29.
B—Minimum, Jan. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:38 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Tuesday, 3:08 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:12 p. m.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1940, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business, but members who subscribe in this manner are requested to notify Mr. Larcom of the amount of their subscription.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wide Scope of Activities

Between Jan. 22 and Feb. 6, 119 social agencies and federations, comprising over 175 agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston, will participate in the 1940 Community Fund Campaign. The Campaign goal is this year set at $4,625,000, and is a goal to be oversubscribed. These agencies, which include 24 Neighborhood and Settlement Houses; 50 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth; and 103 units which aid and improve the situation of those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is President. Francis C. Gray is General Chairman of its 1940 appeal.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed. They give services free, or at less than cost, where that is necessary, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year these agencies gave constructive aid to 34,335 families, comprising more than 136,211 men, women and children, helping the families toward self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. They furnished to homeless men 112,681 meals and 42,305 nights' lodging; 10,865 needy people were helped to obtain justice through legal aid; 18,216 travelers and runaways were aided. They furnished 162,049 days' care in homes for the aged and special care, protection and guidance to 13,962 children; 22,976 men, women and children were enrolled in 1,642 settlement house clubs, classes and special interest groups for wholesome work, play, study and citizenship training; 78,960 young men and women were enrolled in the body, mind and character building activities of youth agencies.

While the majority of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper, the services which they render radiate throughout the entire Metropolitan area. A large portion of the service rendered is for the direct benefit of persons residing in the cities and towns outside of Boston, comprising the metropolitan area, and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

Serves Large Population Area

It is important to realize in connection with the appeal, that the local agencies in Cambridge, Belmont, Dedham, Lexington, Needham, Watertown, and Winchester will participate in the 1940 fund.

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live 2,000,000 people, and Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated cities in the Nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund Campaign is an effective way to see to it that these social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center shall be enabled to do their valuable and constructive work. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society, and their continued maintenance is the intimate concern of persons who live and work in this community.

The Campaign is a great adventure, an adventure in making effective in this great community the transforming power of Love.

Railroad Cites Savings Since Cut in Trains

Closing of 88 stations reduced expenditures $277,024 in 6 months, New Haven says.

C. E. Smith, Vice-President of the Trustees of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad today told the Public Utilities Commission that, based on a six-month experience since the 88 stations of the Old Colony, New England, and Boston and Providence Lines were closed, the road had reduced expenses approximately $277,024.

This statement was presented at a hearing granted the railroad on its petition for reopening of the abandonment case. As matters now stand 72 of the 88 stations will be reopened on Feb. 7 as a result of an order from the Public Utilities Commission.

Under questioning by Claude Branch, attorney for the railroad, Mr. Smith pointed out that at the present rate reduction in expenditures would total $554,000 for a year which is considerably more than the originally estimated saving of $498,000 in the cost of operating the roads.

According to testimony introduced this morning, the Boston to Providence and Old Colony lines were losing $2,295,000 annually. It was further disclosed that since closing of the stations there had been an increase of revenue totaling $221,218, mainly attributable to freight since passenger revenue had dropped off.

Mr. Smith said station abandonment on the Boston and Providence road had effected a saving of $179,000 over a period of six months.

George N. Welch, town counsel of Randolph, opposed compilations submitted by counsel for the road.

Volcanic Dust Blamed for Cold

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 29 (AP)—Record-shattering cold this winter was attributed today by U. S. Meteorologist Robert M. Dole to volcanic dust swirling about in the upper atmosphere and shutting off much of the sun's warmth.

Mr. Dole's theory was that tremendous columns of dust—millions of tons of it—emitted in Alaskan and Southern Pacific volcanic eruptions last summer had formed a film insulating the earth against some of the sun's rays. Consequently, he said, 1939 was "a year without a summer" and the current winter is one of the most severe in years.

Unusually brilliant sunrises and sunsets, Mr. Dole said, definitely indicate the presence of the volcanic dust clouds.

A Lesson in Hairdressing

By a Staff Photographer

The Last Word in Hair Styles

Emile, hairdresser from Rockefeller Center, New York, shows the convention of Massachusetts Hairdressers and Cosmetologists just how it should be done. Miss Virginia Shelley is the "customer."

Off the Face and Up: Key to 1940 Hair Styles

Coiffures of 1940 will be definitely off the face and up; this was the forecast of Miss Edna L. Emme of St. Louis, Mo., President of the National Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists' Association, here for the sixth annual convention of the Massachusetts State organization, now in session at the Hotel Statler. Miss Emme made the statement in an interview during the meeting today.

Both daytime and evening styles will follow the same up lines, the hair being set in such a way that it can be dressed easily for evening even after one has worn a hat all day.

She says that for daytime wear the curls will be brushed back and away from the face, but spread out at the sides. Then in the evening, the curls will be brushed up, and more can be made on the crown of the head. Hair ornaments will be worn, too, "combs, clips, or little bows," says Miss Emme.

The Cut Is Important

"The new hair style must be cut very particularly," Miss Emme warned. "Hair should be from three to six inches all over. And any modifications in style must be made depending on whether your face is round, oval, or square."

Here's what she recommends:

For those with round faces: Give yourself a few soft curls up top to give length to the face, and have a soft roll over the tops of the ears.

If your face is oval: Wear the hair fuller in the back and sides where you need it, and bring your hair over rather than up.

For the square-jawed person: Broaden your hair around the eyes, concentrating it on upper portion of face to balance chin.

Hats and Hair

And you should take into consideration your new spring bonnet, too. The hairdressers have.

"It's quite advisable, for the young girl particularly, to consult her milliner immediately after she's had one of these new hair stylings, or, if she's already bought her new hat, to show it to the hairdresser," Miss Emme declared.

Cosmetology includes everything that's done in a beauty parlor, not just hairdressing, Miss Emme explained. The cosmetologists are interested, she said, in cosmetics as well as hairdressing.

Tobin Budget: $39,625,651

(Continued from Page 1)

Police Department, Mayor Tobin stressed that there is no specific allowance for increase in quotas of patrolmen in the Police Department.

"In the event, however, that further consideration of the matter indicates its necessity," he said, "I feel certain that the budget in its present form should obviate an additional appropriation."

The recommended allowance for the Police Department is somewhat higher than last year.

Appropriations for food and fuel at the city's various hospitals and institutions that house some 6,500 persons was $107,000. This figure was slightly higher than last year. Increased food prices were given as the reason.

New fire equipment, the first bought since Mayor Tobin took office, will take $85,000, according to the budget report. Also $70,000 has been asked by the Mayor to replace a portion of the library roof.

In addition to the $39,625,651 budget, $3,638,000 was recommended for County expenditure. This, compared with last year's $3,676,000, gives the city a saving of $38,000.

Wide Inquiry Under Way Into Gambling in State

Federal, State, and local officials were engaged today in Boston in separate investigations of various types of gambling—some legal, like pari-mutuel betting at the dog tracks, and other illegal, like the number pool.

In the case of the number pool, which has not been immunized by the law, officials of Middlesex County and Boston conferred to facilitate suppression of the racket and punishment of police who wink at its operations.

In the case of the dog-track betting, Federal and State officials were seeking, by separate means, to determine whether operations of this game of luck, legalized by the voters in 1934, had violated other laws which still remain upon the statute books.

In an effort to identify Boston police officers inferentially identified with the $3,000,000 number pool racket, headed up until last week by Joseph "Hoodsie" Hotze of Brookline, who then began serving one year in the Middlesex County House of Correction, Edward W. Fallon, Superintendent of the Boston Police, today held a lengthy conference with Robert F. Bradford, Middlesex District Attorney, at Mr. Bradford's office in East Cambridge.

Items Inspected

The two law officers went over every item brought up in the recent trial of the number pool operators and agents and particularly, Mr. Bradford said, of entries of "protection" money paid "cops" appearing on expense sheets filed each day by operators of group collectors.

The conference was arranged, Mr. Bradford said, in response to his letter to Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty proferring information and his books and records of the trial. In this letter, Mr. Bradford set down statements he had made in open court referring to Boston activities of the racketeers.

"Their activities were 90 per cent in Boston," Mr. Bradford said today.

He declined to identify "cops" beyond that notation and said the expense sheets produced no names. He added that Boston papers had used the names "Gates" and "Jack" as Boston connections with the racketeers but expressed the opinion that was a rather indefinite lead for the Boston police to follow.

After Mr. Bradford had finished explaining various items to Superintendent Fallon, the Boston police official went to the East Cambridge jail to question ringleaders among the 14 members of the numbers ring who are serving jail terms.

Racing Situation

While Mr. Bradford was giving Superintendent Fallon information regarding the illegal number pool racket in Boston, the Massachusetts Racing Commission was commencing an investigation of racing groups which seek licenses to operate in the State this year.

The Racing Commission summoned before it the books and records of the Old Harbor Kennel Club, which has operated dog races with pari-mutuel betting for several years at Wonderland Park, Revere, and which seeks to conduct further racing this year. The Commission expected the records to be brought by Robert J. Bottomly, counsel for the Club.

At the same time, an apparent discrepancy was disclosed in an application by a new organization, the Massachusetts Coursing Association, for permission to conduct dog races at the Dighton track from July 10 to Sept. 14, 1940.

Not so Incorporated

Although the Association stated in its application to the Racing Commission that it is incorporated under Massachusetts laws, according to Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, the Association is not so incorporated, and no application for such incorporation is on file.

This situation was brought out by Mr. Long as a result of questions submitted to him by newspapermen. Subsequent inquiry of Charles J. Connors, Chairman of the Racing Commission, brought this statement:

"If they don't comply with all the Massachusetts laws regarding incorporation and the like, their application will be thrown out."

Lawrence J. Lane, Secretary of the Commission, said that applications from both the Coursing Association and the Bristol County Kennel Club, which regularly holds races at the Dighton track, had been received. They have been returned for amendment, however, because of "technical errors," he added.

He said he "believed" that lists of stockholders had been filed by both applicants, as in the case of other race tracks.

At the Federal Building today, a Grand Jury which has been investigating incomes of dog-track operators for the past three weeks, questioned four relatives of Martin Hays, former State Representative, who is now counsel for the Bay State Greyhound Association. Mr. Hays himself is expected to appear before the Jury tomorrow, at his own request.

The witnesses were Paul Carey, nephew of Mr. Hays, and Mrs. Carey; Arthur Carey, a brother of Paul, and Edward O'Neil, another nephew of Mr. Hays. All reside in Allston: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Carey and Mr. O'Neil are stockholders in the Bay State Greyhound Association. Mr. Carey is an Assistant Clerk in the Boston Municipal Court.

The Grand Jury's inquiry, which has included both the Dighton and Revere dog tracks, is expected to be concluded in about two days.

Continuance of Work Relief Advised for Massachusetts

Figures just released from Washington, D. C., that approximately 87 out of every 100 WPA workers dropped on the 18-month plan had failed to find private employment, are applicable to Massachusetts, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, said in an interview today.

"For this reason, there will be a need for a work-relief program, call it WPA or what you will, for some time to come," Mr. Delaney stated.

The war abroad hasn't helped a great deal, according to Mr. Delaney.

"Most of the demand is for help who are machinists, and skilled people employed on the mills and the like," he explained.

Ex-WPAers find their greatest competition in youths who are being taken on by industry, Mr. Delaney said further.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is carrying a large number of WPA families in part, it was revealed today by John C. Stalker, Massachusetts State Director. Massachusetts has more than 200,000 families being aided with commodities, of whom about 40 per cent are on WPA, Mr. Stalker said.

A study has just been made by the WPA for the City of Boston on workers dropped under the 18-month plan, of those who are now re-assigned to WPA, those in private industry, and those without help of any kind.

In July and August, there were 6,480 workers dropped under the WPA's 18-month plan. By November, only 8.7 per cent had found jobs in private industry. Another 25.9 per cent were re-assigned to WPA. Direct relief went to 22 per cent. But 42.4 per cent were without either a job with private industry or with WPA or help from direct relief either.

A further study has been made of 564 of this group, whose earnings on WPA had averaged $16.35 a week. The percentage employed in private industry was only 7.7, their earnings less than $10 a week, the survey shows.

Symposium to Scan U. S. Japanese Trade

Under the auspices of the Peace Action Council of Community Church and the Greater Boston Peace Council, a symposium on "Japanese and American Trade Agreements" will be held this evening at 6 Byron Street.

Speakers will be Dr. Rupert Emerson, Department of Government, Harvard University, who will present "Three Alternatives;" Elizabeth Boody Schumpeter, who will discuss "The Case for Japan;" and Dr. G. Nye Steiger, Department of History, Simmons College, who will speak for "A Japanese Embargo."

Woodsman to Display His Skill at Show

"One of a rapidly vanishing type," is how Jack Russell, New Brunswick sportsmen's camp operator, described Melvin Munn, who arrived in town today with his boss to appear at the annual New England Sportsman and Boat Show at Mechanics Building from Feb. 3 through 11.

Melvin Munn, Mr. Russell explained, is one of the few men left in the north woods who can hew a dugout out of a rough pine log and do it with home made tools. When the show opens on Saturday Mel will go to work on an 18-foot white pine log, 20 inches in diameter at the top, brought to Boston from the Russell camp on the shores of the Miramichi River in New Brunswick. A week later the finished dugout will be paddled around the pool in the main exhibition hall at the show.

The dugout traces back to the early Spanish and French explorers in Central and South America and was known as a pirogue. When the Scottish loyalists left the American colonies after the Revolution and migrated to New Brunswick they turned to the dugout as a means of transporation to penetrate the heavily wooded region ribbed with waterways. Mel Munn learned the art of hewing a boat from a solid log with only an ax and adz from his father.

With Mel at the show this week will be Billy Price, a guide at the Russell camps, who was described by his boss as the tall-story champion of the Province last year. When the trio goes to New York after the Boston show, Billy is going to meet Lowell Thomas and may get a chance to tell one of his tall stories on the air.

Mel and Billy, who never had been out of the big woods before this trip, decided that they liked Boston, but found the damp cold of this section more penetrating than the sub-zero temperatures "back home."

By a Staff Photographer

Visitors From the North Woods

Billy Price, left, guide and tall-story champion, and Mel Munn, woodsman, who will hew a dugout from an 18-foot white pine log at the Sportsmen's Show which opens Feb. 3. Both are from New Brunswick.

Cutters at Work Breaking Up Ice

Ice eight to nine inches thick in the shipping lanes along the New England coast today brought six coast guard cutters into action breaking up the hardened mass from Nantucket and Fall River on the south to Bath, Maine, on the north.

Coast guard officials today announced that the severe cold of last night had accomplished the freezing over of an extensive area that had been crusting for several weeks.

Broken and solid ice forced suspension of operations at several air bases and patrol planes were temporarily locating at the East Boston airport. Ice breakers were busy this morning in Narragansett Bay, Nantucket Sound, Hingham and Dorchester Bays, and at Bath.

Pitcairn Relief Craft in Boston

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—The task of preparing the old Boston pilot schooner Liberty for its mercy trip to Pitcairn Island began today after the vessel's arrival from Portland, Maine.

The vessel, which docked yesterday, will carry needed supplies to descendants of the mutineers of H. M. S. Bounty. Granville P. Lindley of Barrington, R. I., leader of the expedition, expected it would be three months before the schooner departed.

New Logan Estate Bonds Asked

New bonds for the executors of the estate of the late Laurence J. Logan have been asked by the Commonwealth, it was revealed today, on the filing of two petitions in Suffolk Probate Court.

Garrett S. Hoag, Director of Liquidation of Closed Banks, in behalf of the Bancroft Trust Company of Worcester and the Inman Trust Company of Cambridge, who are suing the estate for $235,000 in Norfolk Superior Court, filed the petitions, saying the present bonds "were not sufficient to insure the faithful discharge of the trust."

The bonds, totaling $1,500,000, were filed in 1921 by Francis V. Logan and Theodore M. Logan, but the bonds are without security, and the State says new bonds, with security, are needed. The estate has not been fully administered.

The petitions say unless new bonds are required "there is substantial likelihood the assets will be dissipated."

A hearing has been set for Feb. 8.

It was the Logan estate for which the Court approved the acceptance of $30,000 for claims of $464,000 allegedly owed the Federal National Bank.

Aquilo Club Charity Ball

The Aquilo Club, Junior League of the Swedish Charitable Society, will hold its eleventh annual charity ball next Friday evening in the Imperial Ballroom of the Hotel Vendome. Baron Hugo and his orchestra will provide the scintillating rhythms. The list of patrons and patronesses include the Consuls at Boston for the four Scandinavian countries. The proceeds will go to the Society's Home for the Aged in West Newton.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Ladies and Gentlemen," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Starring Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Two for the Show," by Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis. Presented by Stanley Gilkey and Gertrude Macy. With Eve Arden, Richard Haydn and Betty Hutton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Another Thin Man," with William Powell. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Heaven With a Barbed Wire." 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
Marlene Dietrich and James Stewart in "Destry Rides Again." 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Laugh It Off," with Jonnny Downs. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Laugh It Off," with Marjorie Rambeau, Hedda Hopper, Beecher and Johnny Downs. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Another Thin Man," starring William Powell. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." Fenway: 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Fenway: 1, 4:30, 8. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—
"Flying Deuces." 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Swanee River," featuring Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Metropolitan—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 9:40. Stage: Dr. I. Q. Program 8:50 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Cisco Kid and the Lady," with Cesar Romero and Marjorie Weaver. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:45, 7:50, 10:15. Stage: The "Dead End" Kids, Beverly Roberts, 3 Oxford Boys, Terry Howard & Co., Barr & Estes, and 7 American Gauchos. 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:05.

State—
"The Housekeeper's Daughter," featuring Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 1:12, 4:14, 7:16, 10:18. Also "Music in My Heart," with Tony Martin and Rita Hayworth. 11:57 a. m., 2:58, 6:01, 9:03.

Radio—Page 14

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Wives," with the Lane sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 6:25, 9:55. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. Also "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. Scollay 10 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:35. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Tunisia—Heart of Islam," "Voodoo Fires," Robert Benchley's "See Your Doctor," "Overture to William Tell."

Orpheum—
"Gone with the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Tremont—
"All Quiet on the Western Front." Also "Bridal Suite," with Annabella and Robert Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
"Jai-Alai"; Phil Spitalny's musical; "Kangaroo Country"; "The Louvre"; "Duck Hunting"; oddities and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with Jean Arthur and James Stewart. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Kid Nightingale." 8:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Uptown—
"Eternally Yours." 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. Also "Destry Rides Again," featuring James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 3, 6:30, 9:55.

University—
Marlene Dietrich in "Destry Rides Again." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Blondie Brings Up Baby," featuring Penny Singleton. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Third in the Monday series of Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts. Richard Burgin, conductor. Albert Spalding, violin soloist. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
Lecture on "Stellar Atmospheres," by James Gilbert Baker. Doors open at 4:30, closed at 5 o'clock and throughout the lecture.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Romanesque art by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Dewey Sentiment Shows Up In G. O. P. of New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—While workers connected with promoting the Republican Presidential ambitions of Senator Styles Bridges appear to be trying to break down any Dewey sentiment that may have developed in northern New England as a result of the recent visit of the New York District Attorney, there is evidence of Dewey following in New Hampshire among the candidates filing for places at the Republican National Convention.

J. Howard Gile of Nashua became the first avowed Dewey backer when he filed papers a few days ago as a candidate for delegate-at-large, pledged to Mr. Dewey.

Prof. James P. Richardson of Dartmouth College, a former member of the State Legislature, has announced that he will be a candidate for delegate to the convention from the Second Congressional District, favorable to Mr. Dewey. Professor Richardson announced that he would not run pledged because of the "ironclad" New Hampshire statute covering pledged candidates but added, "I have no hesitancy in saying that of all the candidates at present announced as such I believe Thomas E. Dewey of New York has by far the best chance of being elected, if nominated. I therefore hope I may have the support of those Republicans who think this position is well taken."

The others who have filed as candidates for delegates to the convention have adopted the policy advocated by Senator Styles Bridges of running unpledged. Yet it is known that these candidates will support the candidacy of Senator Bridges for the first post and Gov. Francis P. Murphy for the second place if their names are before the convention.

As soon as District Attorney Dewey had made his appearance in Maine, U. S. Representative Charles Hawks, Jr., of Wisconsin, national manager of the Bridges-for-President campaign, made a flying trip into Maine to renew contacts previously made and to make known the progress of the Bridge's campaign. Representative Hawks also contacted Republican leaders in New Hampshire.

In commenting on the progress of the Bridges' campaign and the Senator's recent speaking trip to the Pacific Coast, Representative Hawks declared "Styles Bridges will be a force to be reckoned with in the coming convention.

"Make no mistake about it, your Senator is definitely going to 'go places.'"

Port of Boston Revenue Rises

Port Of Boston Business

Another week of large revenue for Uncle Sam at the Port of Boston was disclosed today in figures covering the commerce of the port last week and prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Duties paid on imported goods, totaling nearly $1,000,000 were more than twice the amount collected in the corresponding week last year.

Wool continues to be brought to this port in large volume and the imports since July 1, start of the Federal fiscal year are considerably more than twice the quantity for the corresponding period a year ago. Heavy withdrawals of wool and other goods from warehouses indicates demand from the mills for raw material.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Jan. 27, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$3,875,949	$1,927,053
Imports for Warehouse	729,235	606,785
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	829,329	690,185
Duties collected	955,093	411,659
Wool Imports (lbs.)	4,595,804	686,427
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Jan. 27	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	71,130,038	31,229,488
Duties collected	$18,746,293	$12,221,054

Auto Fatalities Show Decrease

Although the nine automobile fatalities in Massachusetts last week totaled only half the number of the previous week the number is the same as for the comparable week in 1939 and the total of 39 fatalities in the first four weeks of this year is only one behind the first four weeks of last year, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today.

Suspension of licenses and registrations for the week totaled 381, 296 fewer than in the previous week and 176 less than in the corresponding period of last year. There were 65 drivers convicted of operating while under the influence of liquor, 17 fewer than in the preceding week.

THE NEW Jelleff's *Annual*

SOAP SALE

Ends Saturday, Feb. 3rd!

$1.50 Box (12 Cakes) Neutral Oil Soap

Made especially for Washington waters—6 shades, 6 fragrances $1

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Two Big Specials in the

February Fabric Sale!

$1.25 Crease-Resisting **Dress Linens** 79c yd.

—Exquisite, imported Irish linens in a host of soft pastels and chic dark tones for spring and summer frocks! 36-in. wide. Tubfast colors!

$1.00 to $1.95 Grades **Silks, Rayons** 88c yd.

—Pure-dye silk prints, Jeroma rayon sheers, Discovery rayon crepes and screen rayon prints! 25 plain colors; 50 stunning patterns!

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10th, 11th, F and G Streets Washington, D. C.

See the United States Navy Battle Fleet in Miniature

—through Thursday, February 8th

See this exhibition of the entire fleet of U. S. Navy "action classes" assembled at anchorage in one spot—a sight in miniature no human eye has ever seen in life size.

- 345 models scaled 1 inch to 50 feet, including: 5 Aircraft Carriers, 15 Battleships, 18 Heavy Cruisers, 17 Light Cruisers, 13 Destroyer Leaders, 193 Destroyers, 84 Submarines.
- This fleet in life size would stretch over fifty nautical miles with the ships in single file a ship's length apart.
- Representing, in miniature, over $6,000,000,000 worth of the world's finest fighting ships—Uncle Sam's "first line of defense."

SECOND FLOOR . . . OPPOSITE THE 11TH STREET ELEVATORS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Lansburgh's

Beginning Monday, January 29th, at 9:30 A. M.!

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Savings of 20% to 40% on Lansburgh quality furniture for every room in the house. Fine matched suites and handsome occasional pieces. You'll find the new style trends in this great showing and selling. Period, Colonial or Modern interpretations.

LANSBURGH'S—FURNITURE—FIFTH FLOOR

Lansburgh's Is Just a Few Minutes by Bus From the Union Station

Another Pledge for Fund

R. J. Keller

Margaret F. Riley Agnes Byrne Muriel Miller

Community Fund solicitations shown making progress at the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. Miss Miller of Quincy takes a pledge from Miss Byrne of Jamaica Plain as Miss Riley of Charlestown decorates the pledge with the Fund's red feather badge of good neighborliness.

Community Fund Workers Urged to Push Collections

Workers in the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund campaign were urged today by General Chairman Francis C. Gray to redouble their efforts as the fund total failed to reach the $2,500,000 figure hoped for by noon.

It was announced at the regular "Dutch treat" luncheon at the Boston City Club that the total amount subscribed was $2,375,125. In reporting the figure Mr. Gray said, "This is a somewhat disappointing figure to report after a week end when we had anticipated that subscriptions would have risen to $2,500,000. It is clear that the rate of the campaign must be speeded up if we are to reach the minimum goal of $4,625,000 in the few days remaining."

Speaker at the luncheon was the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts. Entertainment was furnished by Johnny Cole's orchestra and a group of Boy Scouts.

"The Community Fund is as fine an expression of the way of life of a free people as can be found," declared Robert Cutler, Chairman of the Fund's Public Employees Division, speaking at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul yesterday.

Additional Subscriptions

Additional list of individual subscriptions of $100 or more follows:

$9,000—Anonymous.
$6,880—Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin McElwain.
$4,800—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ratshesky.
$4,000—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Shapiro.
$3,000—Anonymous (11); Mr. and Mrs. John F. Moors; Herbert M. Sears.
$2,500—Frederick E. Weber Charities Corporation.
$2,200—Stephen H. Forbes.
$2,000—Mrs. Gardiner M. Lane.
$1,900—Reginald Gray.
$1,600—Mr. and Mrs. Noel Morss.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Agoss, additional (total to date $6,750); Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Sayles; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Sloberg.
$1,000—Anonymous; Davenport Brown; Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips.
$900—Mrs Russell Gray.
$800—Mr. and Mrs Louis B. Thacher.
$720—Miss Dorothy Bartol.
$700—Elery Sedgwick.
$630—Mrs. Donald Falvey.
$600—Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Crocker; Mrs. Henry Wolcott.
$550—Dr. and Mrs. John P. Monks.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. George Edwin Brown; Mrs. Frederick R. Grace; Mrs. Robert H. Morris; Mr. and Mrs. Thorvald S. Rost, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shapiro; Mrs. Alexander Steinert; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Young.
$450—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley B. Hildreth.
$400—Miss Ruth M. Gordon; Mrs. W. H. Lyon; Mrs. Walter F. Watters.
$350—Dr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Goethals; Mrs Frederick S. Mead.
$325—Dr. Harold Rosenfield.
$300—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Augustus Eustis, Mrs. Wheaton Kittredge; Miss Elizabeth R. Peabody.
$250—Stanley M Bolster; Mrs. Kirkland H. Gibson; Mr. and Mrs. Elbert A. Harvey; Merton E. Ober; Edward R. Peirce; Harry L. Rice; Bernard Short; Miss Rosanna D. Thorndike.
$245—Leyden Congregational Church Women's Union.
$200—Miss Clara A. Adams; Mrs. Henry S. Bean; Mr. and Mrs. George Dutton; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Erickson; Mrs. Frederick A. Farrar; Arthur M. Goodridge; Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Gow; Dr. Paul Gustafson; Charles H. Hooke; Miss Helen S. Johnson; Dr. and Mrs. James H. Means; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mixter; Dr. and Mrs. Robert N. Nye; Mrs. Henry H. Perry; Edward L. Prescott; Dr. Samuel A. Robins; Dr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Waite.
$180—Dr. J. Payson Clark; the Rev. and Mrs Frederick C. Lawrence.
$175—Dr. E. Granville Crabtree; Mrs. Chandler Robbins.
$155—Dr. and Mrs. B. Harrison Ragle.
$150—Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred Bloomberg; Mr. and Mrs. Chilton R. Cabot; Mrs. Walter C. English; Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson, additional (total to date $1,200); Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. Lancaster; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Mather; Mr. and Mrs. Luther M. Merrill; Dr. Marius N. Smith-Petersen.
$145—Dr. and Mrs. Hyman Morrison.
$140—Dr. Samuel L. Gargill.
$135—Dr. Paul A. Chandler.
$132—Mr. and Mrs. J. Chester Hutchinson.
$130—Mr. and Mrs. C. Campbell Patterson, Jr.
$125—Mrs. Herbert M. Allen; Dr. Perry C. Baird, Jr.; Mrs. E. Granville Crabtree; Mark M. Horblit; Dr. John G. Kuhns; Albert M. Lyon; Miss Elizabeth K. Maley; Miss Theresa B. Maley; George E. Pierce; Samuel L. Slosberg; Edmund H. Talbot.
$120—Miss Ruth Lyon.
$110—Dr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Aub; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Merrill G. Hastings.
$100—Miss Annie E. Allen; Dr. and Mrs. Donald V. Baker; Dwight Blaney; Mrs. C. Christian Born; Clarence A. Bunker; Frederick I. Carpenter; Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Cobb; Dr. John W. Cook; G. Glover Crocker; Charles M. Davenport; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Dewey; Miss Elizabeth B. Dryden; Mr. and Mrs. William V. Ellis; Dr. and Mrs. Reginald Fitz; Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Fox; Dr. Allen Greenwood; Monsignor Richard J. Haberlin; Mr. and Mrs Joseph L. Hall; Dr. Charles I. Johnson; Mrs. Harriet M. Laughlin; Dr. Elizabeth E. Lodd; Dr Fred B. Lund; Mrs. Dana Malone; Dr Robert H. Morris; Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Nash; Herbert Noble; Miss Annie Endicott Nourse; Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. O'Neil; Mrs. Herbert F. Otis; Gertrude L. Peabody; Lispenard B. Phister; Mr. and Mrs. Burt W. Rankin; Dr. Lyman G. Richards; Dr. Alfred P. Rogers; Miss Alice Ropes; Miss Mary L. Sabine; the Rev. Michael J Scanlan; Mrs. Helen N. Sears; Dr. and Mrs. Hollis L. Seavey; Benjamin Simons, additional (total to date $525); Charles Slosberg; Dr. George Van S. Smith; Mr and Mrs. James Stuart Smith; Mrs. Marius N. Smith-Petersen; Miss Annie E. Southwick; Dr. Charles L. Swan, Jr.; Dr. and Mrs. Douglas A. Thom; Miss Gertrude A. Thurston; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Timmins; Frank S. White.

Firms and Employees

$1,500—Howes Brothers Company & Tanners Cut Cole Company, additional (total to date $1,600); J. F. McElwain Company.
$1,250—Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.
$1,000—Allied Kid Company; Submarine Signal Company.
$650—Langer Lippman Co.
$500—Armour Leather Company, additional (total to date $600); Pilots of the Port of Boston; A. Shapiro Inc.; Weimore Savage Electric Supply Company, additional (total to date $600).
$430—Consolidated National Shoe Corporation, additional (total to date $4,400).
$350—Brilliant Bros. Company.
$330—Fairclough & Gold, Inc.
$290—Albert K. Goldman & Company and employees, additional (total to date $94).
$250—Beggs & Cobb, Incorporated; John E. Daniels Leather Company; Gerstein Brothers Company; Ellis Gordon & Sons, additional (total to date $1,250); Green Shoe Manufacturing Company and employees, first report.
$240—Brown Field & McCarthy employees; Thom McAn Shoe Stores
$225—Allied Kid Company employees; Leviseur & Company; Carl Spector Company.
$200—Allen-Squire Company; H. O. Rondeau Shoe Company; United States Leather Company of Massachusetts.
$150—Brown Field & McCarthy; Dane & Howe; Kistle Leather Company; Monarch Leather Company.
$137—Simons-Basen Hide & Skin Corporation employees.
$135—Chelmsford Shoe Company.
$125—Daly Brothers Shoe Company Incorporated; A. R. Hyde & Sons Company additional (total to date $1,125); Spencer Shoe Corporation.
$120—John E. Daniels Leather Company employees.
$100—American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, additional (total to date $200); American Tool & Machinery Company; Edward H. Best & Company; Best Shoe Company; C. & R. Construction Company; Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company; Deloit Plender Griffiths & Company; W. J. Falion Leather Company; Farmington Shoe Manufacturing Company; Samuel T. Freeman and Company; Gordon Lowe Godfrey & Company; J. Greenebaum Tanning Company additional (total to date $200); Harrington, King & Company; Hunting & Fishing Magazine; Kessler Shoe Company; London Harness Company; Monarch Leather Company employees; Pilot Publishing Company; Taber Wheeler Company; United Markets, Inc.; Way Leather Company, Incorporated.

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College Chapel Seen Serving Church Unity

American college chapels are performing a vital service as "interdenominational adventures in church unity . . . prophetic of an increasing unity among all men and women of religious good will," Dean Willard L. Sperry, Chairman of the Harvard Board of Preachers, declared in his annual report of the activities of the Harvard Memorial Church.

"The American college chapel, our own included," he said, "is a unique phenomenon in church history, without any considerable precedent in the past and without present parallel in most other lands. It is a meeting place for all sorts and conditions of persons more concerned for the Christian religion in its entirety than for a particular sectarian statement of that religion. . . .

"Thousands of young people go on into life from our American colleges, not merely familiar with, but believing in, the non-sectarian and interdenominational character of the chapels, which they have attended in student days. If they return to the churches from which they came, they ask of those churches something of the tolerance and catholicity which they have found in their chapels."

A total of more than 46,000 persons attended the services at the Memorial Church during the past year, Dr. Sperry reported. During term time, morning prayers were held on more than 200 days, with an average attendance of slightly more than 50 men.

Boston to Greet Ohio S. A. Workers

Salvation Army officers from Massachusetts and Rhode Island met in Boston today for the first 1940 council of executives. The session was presided over by Col. Edmunds C. Hoffman, chief executive of Salvation Army operations in New England.

After morning and afternoon sessions, in which general plans for the year were discussed, the group will hold welcoming services tonight for Major Earl E. Lord and Mrs. Lord. Major Lord comes to New England from Warren, Ohio, to serve here as young people's Secretary of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island division.

Waltzing to Feature Roosevelt Birthday Ball

A feature of President Roosevelt's Birthday Ball, to be held tonight at the Boston Garden, will be the college waltzing contest. Students of Greater Boston colleges are eligible to compete for the four-foot silver cup donated by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Honorary Chairman of the Ball.

P. S. O'Connell, Chairman of the Massachusetts committee for the celebration, said that half the funds received from the affair would be turned over to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The remaniing half will stay in Massachusetts for use by local research and relief work.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We presume that practically every family finds itself right after Christmas with at least one gift that turns out to be a huge success with the entire family (to say nothing of the neighbors!) even though the gift was Santa Claus-ed expressly to the children by their favorite aunt. And that's exactly what happened to us . . . when we practically took possession of the bowling alley that had just come into the family. Anyhow, it seems to be the most sought-after game in the neighborhood at the moment; and age has nothing to do with it. The children simply roll the balls at the pins, and hope; while the older members of the family aim to make it all a bit more expert.

All of which gives us the idea that perhaps you'd like one of these scale model bowling alleys around your house; especially as they're now going out at a special price of $6.95. (Previously $8.95 or thereabouts.) There are smaller sizes, but this is de luxe, or something, and measures some 8 feet, 9 inches long, 15 inches wide, and at least 20 inches high. And it's not one of those affairs that you have to rest on the dining room table, either . . . rather it has its own legs, and it is easily set up or put away.

And there's a level included with the whole thing, to fix the level adjusting business on uneven floors. (Very handy in some of the Cape Cod houses we've seen around!) Then there's a built-in drawer which tucks away three balls, a score pad, and the ten pins. Up in the sporting department, which is over in the annex at Jordon Marsh's. And remember, you can now use their new enclosed bridge, while trekking from main store to Annex.

* * *

Getting Ready For Valentine Day

If you'll think back a few years, or maybe more, you'll remember how you used to make all the Valentines you sent out to your little pals. At which time mother dragged out every wallpaper book in the house (and no home was complete without at least a couple in those days; and we wonder what ever happened to the supply; only paper hangers seem to have them now) and mixed up a good batch of flour and water paste, and let you go to it. Nowadays with the profusion of pretty ones the dime stores will part with for only a penny, we mothers are more likely to simplify matters by buying up a lot of them, and considering the job done. But the fact still remains that little Ella would love to cut out her own ragged hearts, and attach a funny little lace bow to them, and get herself in the midst of much activity. So we suggest that one of those one dollar Valentine Boxes that the Original Thread and Needle Shop has to sell would be just the thing as far as equipment goes. Because there is enough lovely paper lace, and decorations and such for 12 Valentines. Envelopes and all! This shop is right opposite the Library, you know, at 671 Boylston Street, and we're sure they'd take care of any mail orders, if it isn't convenient for you to get in town before you need them.

* * *

Valentines, Too, In Practical Form

Incidentally while we're on the subject, we might as well bring up the matter of practical Valentines, to go in with the more frothy ones. We mean like a basket of goodies for the career girl who has an apartment in town, who occasionally eats at home. And sometimes entertains. All done up in red cellophane, with lots of hearts and things mixed in, they make a most attractive gift. And, if you can take the time that she obviously hasn't enough of, you can browse around good old S. S. Pierce's, and pick out unusual things that she has perhaps never tasted. Working in a few of Pierce's standbys such as baked beans, creamed soups, anchovies, huge ripe olives, shad roe (and is it good!) and so forth. To say nothing of the items you could include that are to be eaten up immediately . . . for these are all things that can be put on the shelf for a special dinner. You know people from everywhere write in to Pierce's for something they can't seem to find in their own cities. We remember we always used to be writing for their Mushroom Powder, which we used in innumerable ways.

P. S. For something extremely gay, you want to see Delman's collection of shoes for Southern Wear. Much color, as well as the usual white. At C. Crawford Hollidge's.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Fight Renewed For Reopening Narrow Gauge

Herbert S. Avery, counsel for the Town of Winthrop Transportation Committee, said today efforts to resume operations on the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad would continue this week, with the Committee drawing up a bill in equity asking the State Supreme Court to order the road to resume operations on the ground that it failed to obtain State approval for closing Saturday midnight.

An early hearing is expected.

Mr. Avery said that the Committee also would appeal to the United States Circuit Court from Judge George C. Sweeney's order in the District Court permitting abandonment of service Saturday.

Scheduled for hearing Feb. 19 is a petition to dismiss re-organization procedure proposed for the road.

Thirty busses today served the town of Winthrop as the communities through which the defunct railroad ran looked around for other methods of transportation.

Bus service, reduced fares, free rides, and added coaches were part of the services offered by the Saugus Transit Company, the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, and the Boston Elevated.

Bus Service Started

Busses will run over the same area in Winthrop formerly served by the Narrow Gauge. The busses will run two minutes apart during the rush period, and with an interval of 15 minutes the rest of the day, with the exception of five hours in the early morning. The busses today take over under a 60-day permit issued by the State Department of Public Utilities when the road suspended operations Saturday.

Fare to the Maverick Square station, where commuters transfer to the Boston Elevated system is 10 cents; another dime for the El.

Revere riders get free bus service from the Boston Elevated terminal at the State bath house on Ocean avenue to the Point of Pines. Free bus service from Oak Island, through Point of Pines to Lynn has also been inaugurated.

Reduced Fares

Lynn commuters rode in this morning by means of Boston & Maine, or the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway which reduced fares from 25 to 20 cents, and added more busses. Extra week day service to and from West Lynn, by the Saugus Branch, was put into effect today by Boston & Maine, which also added coaches to many of the 39 trains running daily between Boston and Lynn.

Stops have been added to the West Lynn-Boston run. In Winthrop, the busses stop to pick up passengers at the old stations of the Narrow Gauge.

That the Narrow Gauge issue was not completely closed was in evidence over the week end. The Town's special Transportation Committee meets Wednesday at Winthrop Town Hall for consideration of future plans.

High Honor Given To General Bisbee

Congratulatory messages from President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, paying tribute to a "great soldier," were extended yesterday to Brig. Gen. William Henry Bisbee, the oldest retired officer in the United States Army.

The occasion was Brig. Gen. Bisbee's one hundredth birthday, and all day long friends and relatives visited him at his Brookline home.

The War Department's Order of the Purple Heart was presented to General Bisbee by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General of the First Corps Area. The order was founded by George Washington during the Revolutionary War and is conferred for outstanding distinguished, meritorious service.

$10,000 for Mrs. Borah

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A provision for payment of $10,000 to Mrs. William E. Borah was inserted in a deficiency appropriation bill by a Senate appropriations subcommittee. This sum customarily is given to the widow of a Congress member.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	freene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Science on the March"	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Uncle Ezra"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family	"Inside of Sports"; 'Leaders in Dance Time'	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Erwin Yeo, organist
7:45 serial				"Traveling Gordons"
8:00 "Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!" John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	WMEX Camera Club
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Music and Manners";	Studio program
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	prano; symphony orch.	Ernie Piorito's Orch.	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00 Theater: Ingrid	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 Bergman; Herbert	mystery drama	program	B. U. Radio Institute	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 Marshall; G. Pat-	Talk, James B. Carey	Alec Templeton Time:	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 rie in 'Intermezzo'	Vocalist; orchestra	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Address by Rep. Joseph	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	W. Martin, Jr.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Dance Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	"Your Family and Social	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Danny Gool's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Security"; talk	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	of Melody"; soloists	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	and orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Davis & Schwegler Or.
11:45 L. Thompson's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WNAC-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Carl Moore; music	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star News"
8:15 Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Musicale	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Eleanor Mel
9:00 "Food Magician"	News: "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15 American School of	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30 the Air	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	'Life Beautiful'	"Variations"; music	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Romance of Flowers"
11:15 "Life Begins"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	Milton Kaye, organist	Concert pianist
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Traveling Chef"	Birthday Ball: President	The Buckeye Four	Elaine Marves, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	Roosevelt; dance or-	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	chestras	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm St."	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	News; weather	Household talk	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Songs You Like"
1:45 "Road of Life"	'Mastersingers'	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orch.	"Tune Tabloids"
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Tex and Slim"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Women"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Margaret Larner, songs
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Piano soloist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Music for Every	Dramatic sketch
3:15 "Join the Ladies"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Child"; speaker	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family	Rudolf Friml's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"	Rudolf Friml's Orch.	Organ recital
4:00 "Know Your State"	Club Matinee: variety	'Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Mischa Borr Ensemble	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 C. Hector's Mati-	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Two Keyboards"	Vocal recital
4:45 nee; music	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musical program
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Music; speaker	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45 "Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Mario Chandler Orch.
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	John D. M. Hamilton	Dance Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"The Four Toppers"
8:00 "Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Vivian Della Chiesa, so-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	prano; orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Song recital
8:45 Heirs"; sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloists	Goldcoast Riders
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America"	Popular quiz	Raymond Gram Swing	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America"	Popular quiz	War Correspondent	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 Nan Wynn, songs	guest speaker	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Chicago hockey game,	News Service
10:15 Community Fund	Over"; forum	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter	Dance Parade
10:30 Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Concerts Symphoniques	Vic Berton's

Placing of Harvard Students As Waiters Stirs Labor Union

Substitution of 10 students for an equal number of waitresses in the dining halls of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration has again brought down on Harvard's head the wrath of Cambridge labor leaders, with renewed threats of a strike if the University "persists in its unfair labor practices."

More than jobs is at stake. Active protest among undergraduates in the College against the price of their meals and the quality of the service has led Harvard to consider seriously the possibility of putting student waiters in all the seven Houses.

This, charges Joseph Stefani, business agent of two local Cambridge unions, is a "violation of the contract" signed last March. At that time, two weeks of tension surrounded the negotiations of a new agreement between the unions and the College, and strikes seemed unavoidable until the College granted higher wages and a preferential shop.

Threats in Air

At a stormy meeting last week of the Waitresses' Union, local 112 of the A. F. of L., and the Cooks' and Pastry Cooks' Union, local 186, recriminations and threats were again in the air. "We threatened to strike once and we'll do it again," Mr. Stefani is quoted as saying.

At issue is the interpretation of a clause in the March contract which provides for its application to workers "except students in the University who are or may be employed therein as a means of enabling them to pay part of their expenses while studying at the University."

University officials maintain that the phrase "who are or may be" provides specifically for the possibility of hiring more students in place of union members.

Mr. Stefani insists that, in the context, the phrase is merely a formality exempting students from the provisions of the contract.

Investigation On

A Student Council committee is currently investigating the whole question of dining hall charges and service. One of the suggestions which will be included in its report, it is rumored, is that plebiscites be held in the Houses to decide the question of student waiters.

It is certain that many Harvard students would be glad to get the jobs; every year the Student Employment Office has more applications for term-time work than it can handle. But the question is not a simple one. A major purpose of the House system was "social leveling," or the breaking down of cliques and social castes. To allow some students to wait on others, it is feared, would tend to counteract and perhaps destroy the success of the Houses in this respect.

Need Emphasized For Trade School

Emphasizing the need of a new Quincy Trade School, Superintendent of Schools James M. Muir of Quincy declared today that "trade education has taken root and is growing."

"The trade school accommodations in Quincy are for 190 pupils while the present enrollment is 240 and the need is for not less than 350 or 400 pupils," he said.

"The great complaint of many people in recent years has been that the public schools and colleges have been turning out a useless lot of people and in a great measure, I agree with this thought.

"Today more pains are taken in sorting apples than to the fit from unfit college graduates. Today we need a greater quantity of men, men who are trained and know how to do things with their hands.

"In the Quincy Trade School seven trades are taught in three-year courses. These include auto mechanics, cabinet making, electricity, machine work, pattern making, plumbing, and sheet metal work. Completion of this course and a ninth grade industrial program in the junior high school entitles a trade school graduate to a high school diploma. The number of trades must be extended if we are to keep up with the times. Increased facilities to accommodate them must be made."

'39 Rain Deficient In Western U. S.

WASHINGTON—Reports from all over the United States, compiled by J. B. Kincer of the United States Weather Bureau, show that rain and snow last year were about normal to a little above normal from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in the northeast.

However, west of the Mississippi, all States, except Arkansas, had below-normal precipitation for the year. Colorado was relatively driest, with only 65 per cent of normal, followed closely by California, with 67 per cent. The relatively driest of the Great Plains States were Nebraska, with 69 per cent, and Kansas, 75 per cent of normal.

Alabama, with 59.33 inches, had the most rainfall for the year, and Nevada 8.45 inches, the least, though this was only slightly below normal. The total yearly falls in the Great Plains and central Rocky Mountain States were: North Dakota, 14.15 inches, the smallest since 1936; South Dakota, 15.71, also the smallest since 1936; Nebraska 16.28, and Oklahoma 20.08. Colorado had only 10.68 inches, somewhat less than the previous driest year of record, 10.89 in 1934. The average for Wyoming was 9.48 inches, also somewhat lower than the previous driest year, 9.81 inches in 1902. The California average, 15.85 inches, was the least since 1932.

When You Wish To Be Entertained

When you seek diversion, a good stage performance will transport you into another world. There you are a spectator of the lives and characters of persons foreign to your daily routine, in settings colorful and exotic. It's fun, it's refreshing. It's a grand way to spend an evening.

THEATRICAL ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR IS A GUIDE TO GOOD ENTERTAINMENT

History Is Visualized in a Lamp Hobby

By a Staff Photographer

Prof. Edwin B. Rollins of Tufts and Some of His Lamps

Many of the quaint lamps in his collection were made by himself. He is seen reaching for a Scotch "Crusie" lamp.

Lamps of the Ages Hobby of Tufts Educator

If Mrs. Edwin B. Rollins of Somerville, can't find her kitchen spoons or her cookie tin—or, as she say, "just anything I want"—she looks downstairs in Professor Rollins' basement workshop.

Professor Rollins, when he's not teaching electrical engineering at Tufts, just over the Medford line, may generally be found doing what he calls "tinkering," his chief hobby being lamps. And this may explain his sponsoring of a series of hobby exhibitions by students at Tufts this winter.

He'll make them out of anything. He has quite a collection of fine lamps people have given him, or that he and Mrs. Rollins have picked up at auctions, or that her ancestors brought home in clipper ships. There are about 50 varieties of them, he thinks.

But making them is more than half the fun, he says. He'll use a soup can, or an old tinder box, a little scrap iron, some candle wax he's made himself out of paraffin and stearic acid, maybe bacon fat from the kitchen, a piece of old pine for a wick, and he's concocted a reproduction of an early lamp.

It's impossible to be around Professor Rollins two minutes and not become carried away with his enthusiasm. Mrs. Rollins is just as interested as he.

Making Things

In his series of hobby shows at Tufts, Professor Rollins is attempting to show that with inexpensive tools (some of his own come from the five-and-ten, and he's just shaped them to meet his needs) a person's hobby needn't be costly. He's also trying to show that making things is even more fun than collecting—which is also a hobby, as he points out—and he says when people know you are collecting something, they're kind and think of you when anything in your line comes their way.

You learn a lot about the customs of peoples of different times when your hobby is lamps, Professor Rollins points out. Everybody had to have some illumination. He has one lamp he calls his caveman lamp, a piece of stone from the beach near their summer place in Rockland, Maine, that he's hollowed out with a stone. That took him about two-and-a-half hours, hollowing that out. Bacon fat from his wife's kitchen, an old piece of pine for a wick,—and it gives light, certainly.

He makes it clear that bacon fat and other common shortenings, as lard, as well as olive oil, tallow, and whale oil, are "quiet as a candle and don't have any odor."

Mrs. Rollins tells a good story about her husband. It seems when he was a little boy, he had a croquet set given him, and he fixed it up so that he and the other children could play after dark by inventing a little lamp for each wicket.

Candlesticks

One pair of spring candlesticks employs the ingenuity of an ever-sharp pencil, because the wax keeps turning up until all the candle is used up. He's made reproductions of two interesting early lamps, the Scotch crusie and the tin Betty, out of kitchen spoons. In the crusie, the flame is in the top dish and drips down. In the Betty, there's a place built up on one side for a wick. Then he has what's called a Kinner lamp, that burns lard, the oil being always drawn up by a series of wicks, so that it won't spill. In the very earliest times, people didn't think about such things, as they didn't care if wax spilled or not. Professor Rollins has one such lamp, the base made of a piece of an apple tree from their Maine home, the holder of scrap iron, the flare, a piece of pitch pine.

Overhead there are any number of decorative lamps. It isn't until you're told that you realize that here is an old No. 2 can that once held tomatoes, there one that held peach halves, another little one that not so long ago housed Brussels sprouts.

"There's nothing I like to do better than to take something somebody else has thrown away, and think how to make something beautiful out of it," Professor Rollins said. "Half the fun is thinking up things nobody else would have thought of."

Punches Designs

He punches his designs in the tin as he goes along, not from any pattern, Mrs. Rollins will tell you proudly. Even his brake for bending tin he's made himself. And it isn't always old things he turns into new. Sometimes it's the other way around. He'll take hideous modern pieces somebody has discarded, or given him, and make them into lovely "old" fixtures. As, for example, an ugly electric lamp becomes a quaint "old" candlestick. One amusing candlestick is made out of a gas jet and an old electric light socket.

Look on the walls as you go through the Rollins home. There's a lamp the globe of which is a marmalade jar and the back piece is a pie tin, another, the support of which is a gem pan.

Sea shell have their uses, too, in Professor Rollins' hands The lamps he's made from these are reproductions, he says, of those used by natives of the Shetland and Orkney Islands off the coast of Scotland.

One of the presents he had fun giving Mrs. Rollins was a lamp made out of an iron bracket and an old cowbell.

"My land, I didn't know what was coming at me out of that box," Mrs. Rollins recalled, laughing.

Through the Ages

Professor Rollins can show on clay models the progress of lamp-making through the ages, from the earliest, a simple saucer, on through the turned-up ones with wicks, and the covered-over ones of the Romans. And if you're thinking of making a rush light out of a cat-o'-nine-tails, as Professor Rollins says some books will tell you you can, why, "it can't be done," he says. But the rush is a common plant in New England. He has one. The outside is peeled off, the inside soaked in tallow, and it does give a good light.

Perhaps one of the Professor's most interesting lamps is a float light, which, he says, anybody can make from a small glass. Fill your glass one-third full of water, then add a layer of oil. The wick then floats in the top.

Through studying lamps and candles the Professor has run into interesting historical information, as that in the days of Louis XIV and Henry II, candles were so valuable that men took part of their pay in candle ends. There were always candle ends available, he says, because it was customary to always start a meal with fresh candles.

West Somerville Parking Planned

In an effort to copy a page from the success of the free parking area in Quincy center for shoppers, the Davis Square Business Men's Association in West Somerville, today leased an area from the Boston and Maine Railroad which will accommodate 180 machines and prepared to raise about $4,000 to cover the initial costs.

The Association has been active many years in promotional activities to unite the business men and to encourage residents of nearby communities to trade in the section. Parking facilities in and about the square have proved a problem although the police department has been very willing to co-operate in every way possible.

The estimated expense involved is for the erection of a fence, proper entrances, for improved approaches and maintenance. The business men who will benefit are expected to meet the bulk of the expense.

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Granite State Citizens Plan Tax Slashings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—As a result of the first annual "New Hampshire Taxpayers' Day" held here Saturday, the taxpayers' movement in New Hampshire is prepared to exert all the influence possible in bringing about the type of local, county and State government that the people want and can afford to support.

Taxpayers were informed of the savings that have been brought about in New Hampshire through the movement and were told in spite of the fact that the real estate tax on the farmers in the State is the equivalent of a 25 per cent income tax, New Hampshire is "an ideal State in which to solve the problem of taxation."

Winthrop Carter of Nashua, former head of the New England Council and head of the New Hampshire Tax Research Foundation, said that the taxpayers' movement would follow the path of co-operation instead of crusading. "We are not trying to displace government, but to tell the lawmakers what we want," he said. It is contended that it is the pressure of minorities and the lack of action by majorities that results in undesirable legislative action from the viewpoint of the taxpayers.

Mr. Carter pointed out that just such pressure and lack of support stopped Gov. Francis P. Murphy from getting what impartial experts considered "the most modern relief bill ever drafted" into the State Legislature, a move that would have saved money. "The solution to the tax problem," declared Mr. Carter, "is not more laws but general discussion and recognition that taxes can only be reduced by cutting expenditures."

It was brought out that the taxpayers are especially interested in county government and that a survey is now being made of county government and corrective legislation will be submitted to the 1941 session of the State lawmakers. Standard municipal charters are now being studied with a view to asking the next Legislature to approve standard permissable charters that the voters of the various communities may adopt at will.

Young Republicans of Maine Debate New Platform Method

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 29—Believing the present system of drafting a party platform before the primaries is putting the cart before the horse, Maine's Young Republicans, are trying to reverse the old system.

The young G. O. P. group feels successful primary candidates should have the say when it comes to platform making and that a platform drawn up for the final election should be .o written that each successful candidate can subscribe to it.

The plan suggested by the First District Young Republicans calls for acceptance of one of two ideas. One, is holding of several platform meetings prior to the convention at which members of the Party would suggest planks for the platform and report their conclusions to the convention.

The other plan would defer drafting of the platform until after the convention and after the June primaries when the successful candidates would meet with the State committee for the purpose.

Relief Survey Made

John C. Fitzgerald, returning from a survey of conditions in Aroostook county on behalf of the WPA to ascertain if the present program is meeting the situation bore out, this week, the reports from the Northern section of the State that relief conditions are far worse this year than last. So disturbed was WPA Administrator Fitzgerald that he immediately sent a professional worker into the area to supervise a program of hot lunches for school children.

20,000 Wintering On Maine Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—The Sea Coast Mission at Bar Harbor estimates that there are at least 20,000 persons living "offshore" this winter. Along the Maine coast there are about 1,300 islands, big and little, inhabited and uninhabited. Many summer cottage owners, out of work because of lack of employment, are sticking to these rather flimsy structures until times get better.

Dozens of cottages have been made habitable for winter weather by banking, or sheathing up underneath, by the liberal use of tar or building paper to cover cracks, and a plentiful supply of firewood for stoves or fireplaces. Fuel is cheap on the islands because there is always plenty of driftwood for those who will gather it from the shores and dry it out.

The lowly clam has tided many a poor family through a winter. Seldom is it cold enough to cover the flats with ice thick enough to prevent digging. And clams are a cheap and palatable food. Fishermen are always willing to supply the city folks sticking out a winter offshore with a cod, haddock or cusk for a trifling sum.

With the bounty of the sea at their feet both for food and fuel most of these city dwellers "offshore" will make out pretty well although it will not be a sumptous living.

Milk Price Rise In N. H. Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Effective Feb 1 the retail price of milk in the Concord, Manchester, Portsmouth, and Pembroke areas will be raised one cent a quart, according to an order handed down by the New Hampshire Milk Control Board.

The move is taken at this time in order to assure the continuation of a good supply of good quality milk for New Hampshire in view of the anticipation that a two-thirds majority of the New England dairymen supplying the Boston milk area will endorse a 40 cent a hundred-weight boost for that area.

The New Hampshire order means that the retail price of milk will be raised from 12 to 13 cents a quart in the Concord, Manchester, and Portsmouth areas with a raise from 10 to 11 cents in the Pembroke area. These new prices will apply until May 1 when they will automatically return to the existing level in line with the like provision for the Boston area if the price rise there is approved.

Heading for the Lamp Roundup!

Now—BARGAIN VALUES IN FINE LAMPS

We offer you new cheer and brilliance for every room in your home

AT REAL SAVINGS

Your choice of modern lamps in a variety of pleasing designs. Many with silk shades and bronze finish bases. Here are just a few.

Thrifty prices plus excellent quality make this an outstanding sale. These lamps will delight you for years to come!

Come in Today

While selection is still at its best

Edison Shops

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

The Camera Records a Few High Points in the Season's Movie Offerings

'Little Old New York'
A special lake of large dimensions, several streets of old houses, and full-rigged ships that were actually seaworthy were prepared as background for this film. The cast includes Alice Faye, Richard Greene, Brenda Joyce, and Fred MacMurray.

Clark Gable
In the role of Rhett Butler in the movie version of Margaret Mitchell's novel, "Gone With the Wind."

A Scene From 'Northwest Passage'
The "human chain" crosses St. Francis River, one of the exciting episodes from the movie version of Kenneth Roberts' novel. The sequence was filmed on the Upper Payette River in Idaho. In the film Spencer Tracy has the role of Maj. Robert Rogers, Commander of Rogers' Rangers, who led his men to attack the Indian village of St. Francis.

Joan Fontaine in 'Rebecca'
at the right, in the film from Daphne du Maurier's novel of the same name.

From the Movie Version of 'The Blue Bird'
Shirley Temple as Mytyl and Spring Byington as Mummy Tyl in the Technicolor film version of Maurice Maeterlinck's play, "The Blue Bird." The cast includes Nigel Bruce and Gale Sondergaard.

Raymond Massey as Lincoln
In the film version of Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer Prize Play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." Mr. Massey played the role in the stage production.

'Gone With the Wind'
Vivien Leigh as Scarlett O'Hara in the Technicolor film version of Margaret Mitchell's novel.

Detail from 'Pinocchio'
Here is a delightful scene from Walt Disney's second full production done in technicolor from the story of the same name. The film will have its premiere on Feb. 7 in New York

20th-Century Fox; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; © RKO Radio Pictures; © Walt Disney Productions.

Commerce and Finance

British Selling 'Readily Marketable' American Securities

Business and Industry

Steel Output Off 3 Points To 81.5 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined 3 points to 81.5 per cent compared with the previous week, and further curtailment is indicated in some districts this week, according to the magazine Steel.

"The present situation is the direct opposite of that prevailing last quarter," continues the report, "when buying was well in excess of consumption and shipments. Finished steel deliveries and operations of metalworking plants are making a much more favorable showing than is indicated by mill bookings, but appearance of heavier orders awaits absorption of a larger share of tonnage on hand or due against previous commitments.

Pipe Business Good

"One exception to this circumstance is pipe, business in which compares favorably with that a month ago. However, pipe did not figure in anticipatory buying last quarter to the extent that prevailed in other products. Of note in the tubular market is placing of 16,000 tons of line pipe by Sohio Pipe Line Co.

"Likelihood is seen that buyers will restrict subsequent purchases more closely to early needs. Finished steel prices are steady, but higher levels are not imminent, and while export demand gradually has increased since last September, it appears improbable mills will be so crowded with foreign business as to interfere seriously with domestic deliveries.

"How soon steel users will be required to become more active buyers remains problematical, although there are expectations that backlog reductions will be accompanied by at least a moderate upturn in purchases within another 30 days.

"Inquiries have appeared from some automotive interests for additional requirements which are caunted on to be placed shortly. Ford is reported preparing to buy steel for 100,000 cars, probably closing on this material next week.

Scrap Markets Slow

"Slowness with which automobile assemblies are responding to seasonal influences, which generally result in a downward trend at this time, reflects the generally satisfactory situation with respect to retail sales and dealer stocks. Motorcar production last week totaled 106,400 units, a decline of 2,145 from the week before, but comparing with 89,200 units a year ago."

Scrap markets are slow and prices have yet to follow a definite trend. The weather has been a strengthening factor, but this is offset by light demand from consumers. Stronger prices at Pittsburgh, while not indicative of the situation throughout the country, raise the composite 21 cents to $17.59. This is the first upturn in the composite in nearly four months.

Utility to Offer New Common Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—The North American Light & Power Co. announced it would offer shortly to its common stockholders 2,666,667 shares of common stock to raise funds for repayment of $4,000,000 in notes held by its parent company, the North American Co.

The offerings will consist of 2,000,000 shares at $1 each to shareholders of record March 5, 1935 at the rate of 5-9ths of a share for each held and 666,667 shares at $3 each at the rate of 5-27ths of a share for each one held.

The SEC issued an order permitting the offerings following a court decree settling litigation over the financing brought by certain preferred stockholders.

The North American Co., holder of 73 per cent of the subsidiary's stock, waived its right to take its pro rata share in order to permit participation by stockholders of record Feb. 5, 1940 but will take up stock not bought by the subsidiary's stockholders.

North American Light & Power Co.'s operating units serve many communities in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Nebraska.

4 New Industries to Set Up Plants in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Four new industries have arranged to set up plants in New Jersey, it was announced by the State Advertising Council today. They are the Sanitary Products Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of sanispoons and saniforks, which has acquired a site in Plainfield; the Jacques Kriesler Company, of New York, makers of men's jewelry and watch attachments, in North Bergen; the O. M. Scott and Sons Company, of Ohio, seed dealers, in Ridgefield, and the Ortho Products Corporation, a Chicago medical supplies firm, in Linden.

A recent report by the State Department of Labor said that a total of 108 new industries employing about 1,350 workers began operations in New Jersey in December.

Baldwin Locomotive Co.

PHILADELPHIA, (AP)—Directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works voted to pay coupons due March 1, 1940, on the company's refunding mortgage bonds, six per cent convertible series due in 1950, with preferred stock instead of cash.

New Life Insurance In 1939 Off 2.9 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance of 40 United States companies for 1939 was 2.9 per cent less than for 1938, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported to the United States Department of Commerce. This was exclusive of revivals, increases and divided additions. The 40 companies have 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

For December, new business of the reporting companies was $646,545,000 against $974,920,000 for December, 1938, a decrease of 33.7 per cent.

U. S. Bullion Policy Declared a Threat To Bank Deposits

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The administration's bullion policy "contains a threat to the value of every dollar of this nation's bank deposits," U. S. Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., asserted in an address to a joint meeting of the Del-Mar-Va and Maryland press associations.

Furthermore, said Senator Townsend, a member of the Senate Banking Committee, the buying of gold and silver abroad constitutes "a mining dole to the world" and a "careless philanthropy" resulting in "a queer inconsistency between our ardent desire to give embattled Finland every possible assistance and our continuous purchase of any or all gold mined in Russia."

"Since Russia mines about $175,000,000 of gold a year, our policy helps Russia many times as much as we have been able to help Finland," Senator Townsend told his audience of editors and publishers.

The gold and silver buying policy "imperils the purchasing power of every cent of currency held by the public," the Republican Senator added, and should be studied by Congress and the public "before we find ourselves with all the world's gold in our lap."

Du Pont Co. Spent $27,700,000 in '39 For Plant Expansion

NEW YORK (AP)—E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. spent approximately $27,700,000 on plant construction in 1939, and larger expenditures are contemplated for 1940, Mr. Lammot du Pont, President, said.

In a statement from his forthcoming annual report to stockholders, just released, Mr. Du Pont added:

"Some 60 per cent of the total to be expended in 1940 will be for additional capacity required in the manufacture of relatively new products."

Referring to the new synthetic product, nylon, Mr. Du Pont said: "Various manufacturers have been supplied with yarn, made in the pilot plant at the experimental station at Wilmington, for experimental knitting, weaving and dyeing. Hosiery manufacturers have made many thousand pairs of nylon stockings, and tests have confirmed their excellent wearing qualities."

Southern Pacific Wins Big Award

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Southern Pacific Railroad's claim for $17,882,250 against the St. Louis-Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railroad was allowed by Federal Judge Charles B. Davis.

What the Southern Pacific will receive will not be determined until the adoption of a plan of reorganization for the Cotton Belt. The claim was based on the Southern Pacific's payment of a loan made to the Cotton Belt by the RFC in 1932.

Counsel for two Duchy of Liechtenstein banks had opposed the claim, contending the RFC loan benefited the Southern Pacific as owner of 87 per cent of the Cotton Belt's stock.

Wallpaper Orders Increase 31 Per Cent in 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Wallpaper orders for the first six months of the fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1939, totaling 59,977,555 rolls, an increase of 31 per cent over the corresponding period of 1938, were reported for United Wall Paper Factories, Inc., by A. J. Browning, President. For the corresponding six months of 1938, wallpaper orders totaled 45,941,776 rolls. Orders received during December totaled 9,301,900 rolls as against 2,765,742 rolls for December, 1938.

He predicted that more than 400,000,000 rolls of wallpaper will be used in American homes in 1940, of which United Wall Paper Factories, Inc., will supply approximately 25 per cent.

Three Elected to Board Of Northern Pacific R. R.

NEW YORK (AP)—Three men from the northwest have been elected to the board of the Northern Pacific Railroad. They are: H. H. Irvine, St. Paul lumber man; Philip L. Day, President, First Trust Co., of St. Paul, and H. W. Zinsmaster, operator of a string of big bakeries in and around Duluth, and an important shipper of flour.

They succeeded Russell C. Leffingwell, F. G. Hollender, and E. A. Gay, resigned.

Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal Is Decried by ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission asserted that construction of the long-projected $240,000,000 Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal might so weaken the railroads as to prevent them from meeting the "needs of the public for efficient and safe transportation."

This statement was made in a report to President Roosevelt on "certain aspects" of the proposed canal. The ICC was asked for a report about a year ago after the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors had told the President that if the railroads would reduce their rates by an average of 29 cents a ton, the project could not be justified.

Asks for Report

The Chief Executive asked the ICC "whether or not rate reductions of the magnitude and type noted above would be economically justified," and what effect construction of the project would have on rail and motor carriers.

"These are problems which I should like to have examined before large Federal expenditures are made for the project," the President said.

The report was delivered to Mr. Roosevelt four months ago, but just made public. Among its conclusions were:

1—Permanent rate reductions of the type and magnitude specified would not be economically justified prior to the construction of the canal, for the reason that on the information now available, these reductions could not be confined to the traffic of those who would be expected immediately and directly to benefit by the construction of the proposed waterway.

2—A large volume of traffic, at least 56,000,000 tons a year and probably more, would be affected in the event construction of the waterway is carried through and the gross revenue loss of the railroads would be about $35,000,000 a year and possibly more.

3—The railroads can ill afford, now or in the future, to lose revenue in such an amount as the traffic in question produces or will produce.

Railroads Satisfactory

4—The railroads have ample line and terminal capacity to carry any traffic that is likely to develop for many years to come.

5—The public has a vital interest in the protection of the revenues of an agency of transportation whose services are available the year-round and to large and small shippers on equal terms. Motor carriers in a limited area would to some extent be adversely affected by the construction of the waterway.

The proposed waterway would be constructed over the so-called Pittsburgh-Ashtabula route from Beaver, Pa., on the Ohio River 25 miles below Pittsburgh, up the Beaver River 21 miles to a point near New Castle, Pa., thence up the Mahoning River about 35 miles to Warren, Ohio. From Warren there would be a 46-mile canal to Lake Erie.

Compulsory Saving Bruited in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank, Ltd., told the bank's annual meeting today that if the war was of long duration compulsory saving of all increases of income might be needed to divert spending power from the British public to the government.

Mr. McKenna, a world war Chancellor of the Exchequer, added, however, that public opinion apparently was not yet ripe for the imposition of a scheme of compulsory saving which has been given wide publicity since it was suggested by J. M. Keynes, the economist.

Drop in Securities Sales in December

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission reported that sales on all registered securities exchanges in December totaled $892,789,285, a decrease of 8.9 per cent from November, and 34.9 per cent below the December, 1938, total.

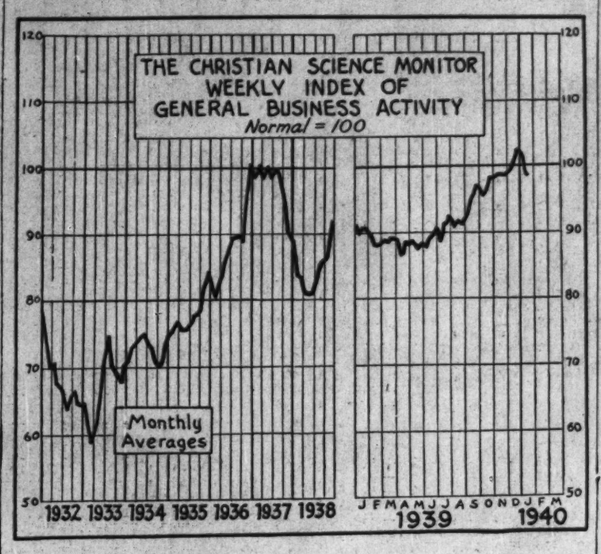
Stock sales, excluding rights and warrants, totaled $767,061,701, a decline of 9.1 per cent from November, while bond sales fell 7.3 per cent from the previous month to $125,630,977. The volume sales of stock totaled 31,238,335 shares, a decrease of 11.4 per cent from November.

Market's Disregard of Bull Factors Seen Unfavorable

The market's indifference to the brilliant Bethlehem Steel report, its lack of follow through to the advance of Wednesday and the total disregard of huge prospective aircraft orders from Britain and France are not regarded by Poor's Investment Advisory Service as points in the market's favor.

"These three developments of the past week," the service stated, "were definitely bullish ammunition. Their falling flat as market factors lessens the prospect of the current minor upswing in prices blossoming out into a broad advance. However, we disagree with the theory that a market that will not go up must go down. Belated recognition of the rise in corporate earning power will sooner or later result in higher stock prices."

Monitor Index of Business Shows Further Decline in Week



Following the sharp drop of the previous two weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity slackened its rate of decline in the week ended Jan. 20. At the level of 98.6 (prel.) on January 20, the index was only moderately below the previous week's level of 98.9, and well above the 90.8 figure recorded a year ago. The loss of the last three weeks, however, cancelled out all of December's substantial rise, carrying the index to the lowest level since the last week in November.

The electric power production and miscellaneous carloadings components recorded declines which were greater than seasonal. These were only partially offset by an advance in the bank debits component which countered seasonal expectations.

Steel operations declined further last week, dropping three points to 81½, as new orders continue to fall considerably short of shipments. Automobile production eased during the week.

Although retail sales were estimated at levels above a year ago, weather conditions acted as a retarding influence and volume of trading generally was only fair.

Wholesale commodity prices declined in the Jan. 20 week, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 20.* 1940	Jan. 13. 1940	Jan. 21. 1939
Combined index	98.6	98.9	90.8
Bk debits outside NYC	91.7	89.4	87.2
Elec power production	103.0	103.8	94.9
Misc carloadings	96.9	99.0	86.2

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's market was quite inconclusive, and though it rose slightly, it did nothing to convince those who have thought the major trend downward that it had been reversed. In fact, they might have felt confirmed in this unhappy view by the smallness of the volume on the rise. The fourth hour on Monday, for instance, saw only 40,000 shares printed, the lowest hour since the fourth hour on August 31, when the same number was printed. (Some people here wonder if there might be something mysteriously prophetic in this fact, for August 31 was the eve of the big market push. But it seems only a coincidence.)

Preferred stocks continued to turn in the best performance, but the utility preferreds no longer participated. The Bethlehem announcement that the preferred would be called was a help, but the new SEC policies held back the utility preferreds. Airplane manufacturing stocks were strong on the predictions of gigantic European orders, and local New York tractions made some new highs. But that was about all. John Lewis' anti-third term announcement gave the market a brief upturn, but by the next day it had petered out, and the market failed to rally even on the extraordinary Bethlehem statement.

Weak Spots in Business

The weak spots in the business picture get more evident. Bethlehem reported that against an average fourth quarter operating rate of 98.6 per cent it is now operating at 91 per cent and orders are coming in only at the rate of 50 per cent, which is even lower than most of the trade journals had been estimating. The market almost entirely ignored the excellent report, showing the best quarterly earnings in the company's history, yet the $3.74 reported might have easily been $5 but for some extra-conservative depreciation bookkeeping.

The operating rate for the steel industry will drop several points again this week, and the predictions for February and March are for a decline at least to 60 per cent, with nearly every prediction bringing this low rate nearer. Doubt is arising about continuance of the current high rate of automobile operations.

The textile industry, both woolen and cotton, is confidently appraised as on the verge of a considerable decline in operations, and pessimists are gathering doubts about the continuance of the building rise, except as it is maintained through United States Housing Authority construction. Miscellaneous railroad carloadings are in a downtrend after seasonal adjustment, and it is possible that current SEC activities may lower the total of anticipated utility plant outlays this year.

The Commodity Picture

In addition, the commodity news does not help sentiment. It now appears that cotton's recent resistance to the slow evaporation of the December bulge was due largely to support from the Bombay speculation, and with that balloon pricked the price here fell fast last week. Since middle January, copper has now been mared down three times, from 12½ to 11⅝ cents, losing about half the autumn gain.

The Copper Institute figures were very bullish, indicating a sharp cut in refined stocks down to barely two months' supplies, yet copper shares did not respond and two days later American Smelting cut its selling price from 12 to 11⅝ cents. The grains have been weak and wheat still seems in a zig-zag downtrend.

The political news is assuming more importance. The Lewis speech was an actual market influence, and traders follow closely the flow of political rumors and the efforts of conservative Democrats to smoke Mr. Roosevelt out. A well-known poll still shows 63½ per cent of the population believing Mr. Roosevelt has done a good job but only 46 per cent willing to vote him a third term.

Perhaps the major bearish influence from Washington is the obvious unwillingness of the Capitol to permit an upward commodity price move. This reversal of the 1933-1936 policy has considerable weight on sentiment, and the Street goes along more or less with Russell Leffingwell's statement to the TNEC that prosperity can come at the present time only with a gentle commodity price rise. Of course nobody knows just how the Administration could wave a wand and produce merely a "gentle" price rise, but the present attiture doesn't help.

No Over-Bullishness

One favorable contrast to the general picture deserves mention. After the mild run-up in commercial loans last fall, which seemed somehow related to the replenishment of inventories, a slight decline has now set in. Of course this could also be given a bearish interpretation. However, it is possible to assume that since the autumn increase was small, the spring decline may also be small; which would be merely one more way of saying that there has not been enough time or bullishness since the summer to set up serious distortions in the business picture.

The correction which has now begun, and which seems likely to continue for weeks anyway, may be short-lived and terminate some time in the second quarter. It hardly seems credible that we shall go down into depression after such a brief prosperity, unless some extraordinary blow should be dealt to business confidence.

The bond market continues sidewise. Government traders have not yet recovered from the previous week's news of the large takings of governments by the local banks. Some considerable financing through guaranteed issues is expected this spring. The volume of new financing is being held up not so much by SEC activity as by the fact that last year's balance sheets are now out of date and this year's are not ready. This is the accountants' busy season.

Excess reserves made a new high at $5,590,000,000 and further increase is almost certain.

Hull Says No Concessions On Frozen Beef Imports

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Hull struck another blow in his fight for continuation of the reciprocal trade treaty program, writing Representative Phil Ferguson (D-Okla.) that no concession on imports of chilled and frozen beef was under consideration.

Mr. Ferguson told the House that the opposition of some cattle men to continuing the treaties resulted from fear that sanitary regulations which keep fresh Argentine beef out of this country might be lifted.

Great Britain Increasing Its Security Sales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has disclosed that in the first two months of the war Great Britain sold nearly 10 per cent of its readily marketable American securities, presumably to get cash for munitions.

British investors, acting under strict Government control, sold $25,072,000 worth of American securities in September and $47,971,000 worth in October, or a total of $73,043,000. Although total British investments in the United States are far over $3,000,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board estimated recently that at the beginning of the war the readily marketable American securities owned by Britons amounted to only $735,000,000.

France a Buyer

Because the Treasury deliberately withholds such international monetary figures for three months to prevent their being used by speculators, no statistics on sales since October are available.

Canada, where Britain stored much gold prior to the war, has sold securities to a lesser extent. Starting with $500,000,000 of marketable portfolios, Canadian investors sold $4,095,000 worth of American securities in September and $4,058,000 worth in October, for a total of $8,153,000.

France, by contrast, added about $1,000,000 in the two months to its pre-war total of $185,000,000 worth of marketable American securities. France bought $1,460,000 worth in September and sold $461,000 worth in October.

Although the amount was unknown, German holdings of American securities were believed negligible at the war's beginning. Germany sold $330,000 worth in September and $294,000 worth in October.

Holdings Are Reduced

After buying $7,530,000 worth in September, Swiss investors bought $9,736,000 more in October. Smaller purchases also were recorded by small European neutrals, Latin America and the Far East, but Netherlands investors who bought heavily in September sold $1,567,000 worth in October.

Altogether, foreigners reduced their holdings of American securities by $1,267,000 in September and $40,698,000 in October.

The Treasury report also disclosed that its stabilization fund, which deals in international currencies and gold, made a $1,528,232 net profit from June to Sept. 30, by which date the original $2,000,000,000 resulting from devaluation of the gold content of the dollar had grown to $2,016,560,639. Most of the June-September profit was due to handling fees charged in connection with gold transactions.

Department Store Sales Rise 4 P. C.

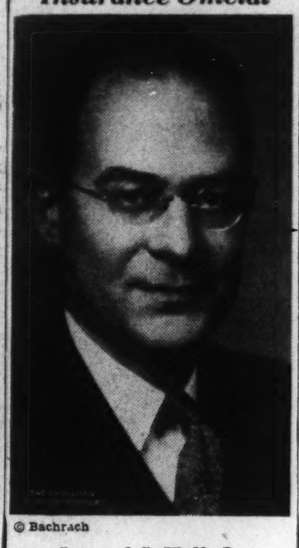
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Jan. 20 were 4 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

For the four weeks ended Jan. 20, the Board figured sales 5 per cent over the similar period 12 months ago.

By Federal Reserve districts, sales in the week ended Jan. 20 compared with a year ago, were: Increases—New York 8 per cent, Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 5, Richmond 10, Atlanta 5, and San Francisco 8 per cent. Decreases—Boston 1, St. Louis 3, Kansas City 2, and Dallas 3 per cent.

Sales in the Chicago district were estimated as even with a year ago. No figures were given for the Minneapolis area.

Insurance Official



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Samuel S. Hall, Jr.

Appointed to the newly-created position of Financial Secretary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Mr. Hall has been senior investment officer of the Carnegie Corp., Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, Carnegie Institute of Washington and the Carnegie Endowment Fund.

Canadian Domestic Exports Up 10 P. C. During Year 1939

OTTAWA (CP) — Canada's domestic exports rose to $924,926,000 during the calendar year 1939, an increase of 10.4 per cent over the 1938 figure of $837,584,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The United States was Canada's best customer taking $380,392,000 worth compared with $270,461,000 in 1938, a gain of 40.6 per cent. The United Kingdom was in second place with $382,084,000 compared with $339,689,000, a decline of 3.4 per cent.

Australia took third place with $32,029,000 compared with $32,982,000 followed by Japan with $28,168,000 against $20,770,000, British South Africa with $17,965,000 compared with $15,547,000, New Zealand $11,954,000 against $16,371,000 and British West Indies $11,751,000 compared with $11,011,000.

Wheeling & Lake Erie

CLEVELAND (AP)—Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad reported $3,578,283 net income for 1939, against $1,693,928 in 1938. The road is a subsidiary of Nickel Plate.

Rise Reported In Income Paid To Individuals

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Harry Hopkins announced that income payments to individuals last year totaled $69,683,000,000, a gain of $3,412,000,000 over 1938.

This gain was accounted for largely by a 5 per cent boost in salaries and wages to a total of $43,783,000,000, the commerce chief reported. Dividends and interest showed the greatest percentage of increase, however, rising 15 per cent to $9,081,000,000 from the 1938 total of $8,476,000,000.

December income payments, which Mr. Hopkins said were the largest for any single month since December, 1936, reached $6,898,000,000, more than a billion dollars ahead of November and three-quarters of a billion dollars ahead of December, 1938.

"Much of the 1939 gain in income payments was concentrated in the closing months of the year," Mr. Hopkins said. "During the first seven months the flow of income to individuals fluctuated narrowly about an annual rate of $68,200,000,000, but the expanded volume of industrial activity in the last five months of the year accompanied by a sustained rise in income.

"During December income was being disbursed at an annual rate of $73,000,000,000. This compares with the 1937 total of $72,500,000,000."

He reported that social security benefits for the year exceeded $500,000,000, but were only $30,000,000 higher than in 1938, while relief payments, other than work relief wages, were about the same in both years.

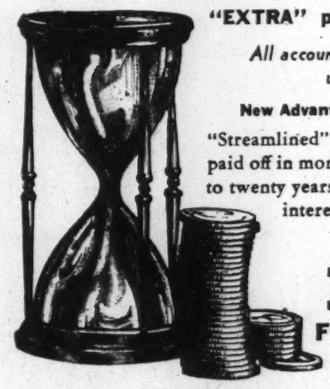
Mr. Hopkins previously had estimated the national income for 1939 at $68,500,000,000 as compared with $64,000,000,000 in 1938. National income, as distinguished from income payments to individuals, represents the net value of goods and services produced during the year. It includes net savings of business units, but does not include direct relief and other disbursements for which no services are rendered.

Australian Sugar Crop at Peak

NEW YORK—The current 1939-40 cane sugar crop in Australia is estimated at 930,000 long tons, raw sugar, a new high record, as compared with 832,000 tons produced in the previous season, an increase of approximately 11.8 per cent according to advices received by Lamborn & Company. Last year's crop was the highest up to that time.

FIRST AND OLDEST

This institution was the First in Massachusetts to offer to savers and home-owners "extra" protection and new advantages under a Federal Savings & Loan charter.



"EXTRA" protection for SAVERS

All accounts Federally INSURED up to $5,000

New Advantages for Home Owners

"Streamlined" mortgages which can be paid off in monthly rent-like terms. Five to twenty years - up to $20,000 - low interest rates.

3% Latest Dividend

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS

115 Summer Street Boston

FIRST Federal in Massachusetts LAST dividend 3% ALWAYS paid 3% or more

NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE

The Boston and Maine Plan of Exchange Affects ALL Boston and Maine Bonds

Do You Own Any of These B & M Bonds?

	4%,	Aug. 1, 1942;
	4½%,	Jan. 1, 1944;
	3%,	July 1, 1950;
Connecticut River R. R.	4%,	Sept. 1, 1943;
SERIES		
Q	5%,	Feb. 2, 1940;
R	5%,	May 1, 1940;
S	5%,	Sept. 1, 1940;
T	5%,	Sept. 1, 1941;
U	5%,	Nov. 1, 1941;
V	5%,	Mar. 1, 1942;
W	5%,	Apr. 1, 1942;
X	5%,	July 1, 1942;
Y	5%,	Jan. 1, 1943;
Z	5%,	May 1, 1943;
AA	5%,	Apr. 1, 1944;
BB	5%,	Apr. 1, 1944;
CC	5%,	Jan. 1, 1945;
DD	5%,	June 1, 1945;
EE	5%,	Jan. 1, 1946;
FF	5%,	Jan. 1, 1947;
GG	5%,	Apr. 1, 1947;
II	5%,	May 1, 1955;
JJ	4¼%,	Apr. 1, 1961;
KK	5%,	Mar. 1, 1952;
LL	6%,	June 1, 1962;
MM	5%,	Apr. 1, 1956;
NN	3%,	July 1, 1949;
and		
AC	5%,	Sept. 1, 1967.

It should be clearly understood that no Boston and Maine Railroad Bonds are exempted from the provisions of the Plan of Exchange dated December 15, 1939. All Bondholders owning the obligations listed herewith are affected by the present financial condition of the Railroad. It is essential that every Bondholder, if he desires to accomplish the purpose of the Plan by voluntary action, respond at once with his assent.

Each assenting Bondholder will receive, if the Plan is consummated, in exchange for each $1000 principal amount of his bonds (accompanied by all claims for unpaid interest) two bonds: (1) $500 new First Mortgage Bonds, Series RR, 4%, due 1960, and (2) $500 new Income Mortgage Bonds, Series A, 4½% due 1970.

Instead of taking First Mortgage Bonds the Bondholders may elect to take cash. The Railroad will have available for use for this purpose $26,000,000, and this sum will be prorated among all Bondholders who elect to take cash. The minimum amount of cash for each $1000 bond will be $250 (in which case the holder will also receive $250 First Mortgage Bonds and $500 Income Mortgage Bonds) and the maximum will be $500 in cash (in which case the holder will also receive $500 Income Mortgage Bonds). Thus, to the extent that cash is increased beyond $250, the amount of First Mortgage Bonds will be reduced correspondingly below $250.

We provide a request blank below for the convenience of Bondholders who may not have received copies of the Plan. If you are a Bondholder and have not read the Plan, it is in your interest to request a copy at once, or if you desire further explanation we will be glad to have a representative of the Railroad call on you.

E. S. FRENCH, *President*
BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD

JANUARY 29, 1940

(This coupon is merely a request for information)

Boston and Maine Railroad
Boston, Massachusetts

Please send me a copy of the Boston and Maine Railroad Plan of Exchange dated December 15, 1939.

I am a holder of mortgage bonds in the principal amount of $

Please have a representative of the Railroad call on me.

Name

Address

City State

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Saturday's sales	317,280
1940 volume to date	14,343,295
1939 volume to date	22,689,840

Stocks Rise Moderately In A Dull Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—While the stock market displayed selective moderate forward leanings today, buying timidity was pronounced throughout.

Steels, aircrafts, mail orders and rails tacked on fractions. Other groups were hesitant. Dealings frequently came to a standstill near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

Strong news stimulation was lacking in most cases, but some nibbling was attributed to the belief the lengthy market stalemate might be nearing an end and that the recent downward adjustment could inspire at least an intermediary rally.

Among the better acting stocks were United Aircraft, Lockheed, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Santa Fe, Southern Railway and North American. Loft edged into new high ground for 1939-40 on fair-sized volume.

Lacking rising steam were Goodrich, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, Texas Corp., and American Telephone.

Indifference was the keynote in the curb. A bit advanced were American Meter and Nehi Corp. Minor declines were posted for Electric Bond & Share, American Gas and St. Regis Paper.

Bond Market Slow

Bond prices moved slowly and unevently today in a market which presented, as its main feature, an advance in the dollar loans to Finland, Denmark and Norway.

Leading corporate gainers toward the close were Radio-Keith 6s of '41 and Republic Steel 4½s of '56.

Apparently, the military reports recounting further Finnish successes against Soviet Russia accounted for the rise in the Scandinavians, since most of the foreign list showed minus signs.

U. S. Governments, under a minimum of trading, varied only slightly from the previous close.

Among the advancing corporates were American Water Works 6s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Shell Union 2½s, and Utility Power & Light 5s and 5½s.

Those moving lower included Great Northern "G" 4s of '46, Portland General Electric 4½s, and U. S. Steel 3¼s.

Wheat Prices Drop To Lowest Levels Since December 12

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled about two cents a bushel today to the lowest levels since Dec. 12 and were unable to show any lasting rally despite stimulated business in cash wheat and flour due to the lower prices.

Selling touched off by moderating weather uncovered numerous stop loss orders that accelerated the downturn. Large world supplies and uncertainty over disposal of domestic wheat held under loan were unsettling factors.

Flour bookings by a large eastern baker were estimated as high as 250,000 barrels in the southwest and other bakers were reported in the market. Resulting mill purchasing of wheat helped to steady prices after the decline.

Gen. Telephone Corp. Plans New Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — General Telephone Corporation, of New York, filed a registration statement with the Securities Commission covering 135,000 shares of $2.50 cumulative preferred stock without par value, and 270,000 shares of common stock of $20 par value. The common stock will not be sold but will be reserved for issuance upon conversion of the preferred stock.

The statement set out that the proceeds from the sale of the preferred would be used as follows: $3,675,650 to repay funds borrowed to redeem April 1 the 73,513 outstanding shares of $3 convertible preferred stock; $2,561,431 to be furnished to General Telephone Allied Corporation, a subsidiary, to redeem March 15 that company's 24,051 outstanding shares of $6 preferred stock (exclusive of 8,193 shares held by the parent, which will surrender them for cancellation), and the balance to replenish working capital of the parent.

The underwriters and the shares of preferred each will handle were listed as: Bondbright & Co., New York, 67,500; Paine, Webber & Co., New York, 50,625, and Mitchum, Tully & Co., Los Angeles, 16,875.

G. R. Kinney Co. Net

NEW YORK (AP)—G. R. Kinney Co., and subsidiaries, in a preliminary report estimated 1939 net income at $337,278, equal after annual dividend requirements on $5 prior preferred, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends, to $6.92 a share on the $8 cumulative preferred. This compared with 1938 net income of $151,503, equal to $2.43 a share on the $5 preferred. The company operates a national chain of shoe stores, and has factories in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Universal Pictures Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Universal Pictures Co., Inc., and subsidiaries reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 28, 1939, of $1,153,821, or $3.48 a common share, compared with net loss of $591,178 in the preceding 12 months.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	69	69	69	Jan27
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Jan27
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	6	21¾	21	21	Jan16
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	19	19	19	Jan26
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	3	52	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅜
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	1	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan26
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan25
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jan26
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	15	15	15	
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(½g)	3	21	20¾	21	
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
200½	151½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	173	172½	172½	—1
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (.80)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	3	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	63¾	63¾	63¾	Jan22
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	9	37½	37	37	
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan26
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan26
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	54½	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	3	20	20	20	
47	16¾	Am Airlines	18	49¼	48⅝	48¾	⅝ —
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	1	39¾	39½	39½	— ½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	13	116½	115¾	116½	+ ¾
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	7	175½	175	175	Jan26
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	2	25½	25½	25½	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	4	45	44½	45	Jan26
25½	13½	Am Ch & C(.40e)	2	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
133	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	133½	133½	133½	+ ⅜
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	6½	6⅜	6½	Jan24
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan26
3⅝	1⅞	Am & For Pow	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
25⅛	10	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	2	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
30⅝	12¼	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	3	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	93	32¾	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅜
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	3	35	35	35	
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	3	58¾	58½	58½	
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
25	14½	Am Ice pf	7	29⅝	28½	28½	— ¼
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
42	26½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jan24
		Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jan23
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	6	20	19½	19½	+ ⅛
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	5	55	54¾	54¾	Jan24
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (½e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan22
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	32	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	8	56	54	55	+1½
49	28	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	10	46½	45	45	+ ½
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	45	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Jan26
15⅝	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jan27
63	35½	Am Sm&R (½e)	5	48⅞	48¼	48¼	— ⅝
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	5	145¾	145¾	145¾	+ ⅛
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	Jan26
41	20⅛	Am Steel F (¼e)	4	28	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jan27
18⅛	9	Am Stove (¼e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan17
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Jan25
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	15	15	15	
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	8	171¼	170½	170¾	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	87½	87½	87½	
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	5	89	88½	88½	— ½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Jan26
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	15	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	96	96	96	Jan26
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
64⅜	28⅜	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	44¼	43⅜	43⅜	Jan26
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	6	6	6	6	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan11
40	20⅜	Anaconda (1¼g)	14	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	Jan19
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11	11	11	Jan27
4	1½	A P W Paper	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan26
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	1	32	32	32	Jan25
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	— ½
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	45	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ¼
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	6	50⅜	49⅞	50⅜	+1⅛
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¼e)	1	40	40	40	+ ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	Artloom Corp	1	9	9	9	Jan25
10⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	8	7⅞	8	Jan26
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	Jan27
81	41	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	73	73	73	Jan23
38	30	Associates I (2)	1	38	38	38	Jan20
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	19	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅜
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	7	53½	53	53½	+1¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	19¾	19½	19½	
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	Jan 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	15	15	15	+ ¾
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	14	21	21	21	
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan25
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Jan27
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	Jan25
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	6½	6	6	— ⅝
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Jan26
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	12	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	5	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	9	5¾	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7	7	7	Jan27
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	2	13	13	13	Jan26
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan27
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan24
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.15e)	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	2	27¼	27	27	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan27
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Jan10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	127	126¾	127	Jan25
9⅝	7¼	Beld-He (.20e	2	9½	9½	9½	Jan27
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	61	31⅛	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	38	38	38	+ ⅜
100	50¼	Beth steel (1e)	48	74⅝	73½	73½	— ⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	37	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
120½	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	119¼	119¼	119¼	—1
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	32	32	32	Jan26
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¾
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jan23
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	14	24¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	2	23½	23½	23½	Jan27
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	16	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
32	18⅜	Borg-War (1a)	16	24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	3	32½	32½	32½	
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	12	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	4	39½	39½	39½	Jan25
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	53	53	53	+ ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	3	13½	13	13	Jan27
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	8	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	35	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	51¾	51½	51¾	
50	39	Bkl-M pfct(1¼e)	7	51½	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	13⅝	Bwly Un G (¼e)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	— ½
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan16
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	4	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29	29	29	
20⅝	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	13	20½	20	20	— ½
18¾	11	Burr Ad M(.10e)	8	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	7	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	12⅛	12	12	Jan27
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ½
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan16
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	6	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	22	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	25	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g)	3	39	39	39	Jan26
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jan27
4	2⅝	Car&Gen (.025e)	3	3	3	3	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	1	71	71	71	— ¾
64½	38½	Catepil Tract(2)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅜
30¼	13⅝	Celanese (½g)	5	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
19¼	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	
5¼	2⅝	Cent Foundry	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan27
14¾	3½	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	7	7	7	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅛	Century R M		5½	5⅛	5⅛	Jan10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	38	38	38	Jan27
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	Jan25
30	17	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan26

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	7	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jan19
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	
3⅝	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	1	1	1	Jan25
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	Jan26
14	9½	Chi Mail Or	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	20	¼	¼	¼	Jan23
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	Jan26
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jan27
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	2	34	34	34	
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¾
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
1⅜	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan23
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	9	9	Jan 9
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan26
13⅛	4⅝	Childs Co	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	34	83⅞	82¾	82⅞	— ⅝
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
4⅝	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan27
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	5	29½	29	29	Jan25
39	20⅛	Clev Gr B (2½g)	11	39	37⅞	38½	+ ¾
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	10	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	10	39¼	39	39	— ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	120	120	120	Jan26
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	62¼	62¼	62½	+1
18	11½	Colgate-P (½)	10	18	17⅞	18	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	7	105½	105¼	105½	+1½
37½	20¼	Collins & A (2e)	12	35	34½	34¾	+ ¼
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18¾	18¼	18¼	Jan26
25⅝	14	Col Br A (1½g)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	4	24	23¾	24	— ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ⅝
15⅝	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	1	7	6⅞	7	
30½	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¾
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	89	89	89	— ⅞
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	2	47½	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jan26
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	53¾	53½	53⅝	— ¼
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	111½	111½	111½	Jan22
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	15	14	13⅞	13⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	27	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	65½	65¼	65½	+ ½
32½	25⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	13	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan23
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	2	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅜
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	23	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	8	7⅞	8	— ⅜
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	21	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	107½	107⅜	107½	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	Jan23
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jan27
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jan27
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	13	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan25
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan26
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Jan12
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	Jan27
17¼	9⅛	Container (¼e)	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	1	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
2	1	Cont Bak B	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	5	95⅜	95	95	Jan27
51¼	32½	Cont Can (½e)	14	42¾	42½	42⅝	+ ⅜
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	2	116	116	116	— ½
10⅝	5	Cont Diam Fib	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	Jan24
40⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	31	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅞
5½	1⅝	Cont Motors	137	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅞	Cont O Del (¼e)	15	24¾	24¼	24½	
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan27
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	8	64½	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jan24
5	3	Coty Inc (½g)	14	5	5	5	
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	16	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
38	16	Crane Co (.60g)	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	102	102	102	+1¼
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	32	32	32	Jan23
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	1	7	7	7	Jan26
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	8	29¼	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅞
17⅝	9	Crown Zell (¼e)	17	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
52⅝	24½	Crucible Steel	2	36⅞	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
96	62	Crucible Stl pf	1	79	79	79	Jan25
13	3	Cuban-Am Sug	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
19½	9	Cudahy Pack	3	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
28¼	26	Cuneo Pr (⅜e)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
7⅛	3¼	Curtis Publish	3	4	3⅞	4	Jan26
63½	38	Curtis pf (1k)	1	44	44	44	
13¼	4¼	Curtiss-Wright	70	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
32½	19¼	Curtiss-W A(2g)	7	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	
25	13⅝	C-Hammer(¾g)	1	19	19	19	Jan26
		D					
7	3½	Davega St (.15g)	1	4½	4½	3½	Jan22
17½	14¼	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Jan20
10⅝	4⅝	Davison Chem	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
25½	15¾	Deere&Co(¾g)	7	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	
27½	23	Deere pf (1.40)	12	26¾	26½	26¾	— ¼
18½	11¼	Deisel W-G (1a)	1	16⅛	16	16⅛	Jan26
28	12¼	Del & Hudson	5	19¼	19	19	— ½
8⅞	3⅝	Del Lack&West	7	5	4⅞	5	
1½	⅜	Den&Rio GW pf	5	½	⅜	½	Jan20
125½	103	Detroit Ed (2e)	4	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	Jan25
34½	28	Dia Match (1½)	2	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
44⅞	36¾	Diam M pf (1½)	11	42½	42½	42½	Jan26
10½	5⅛	Diam T M (.40g)	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	
20½	13¾	Dis C-Seag (2)	15	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
90	66	Dist C pfww (5)	1	81	81	81	
13½	9¾	Dix-Vortex (1g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jan26
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	18	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ½
34	20¼	Dome Mines (2)	7	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
87¾	55	Douglas Air (3g)	21	83½	83	83	— ¼
144⅝	101½	Dow Chem (3)	3	152½	152	152	— ¼
17⅛	6	Dresser M (¾g)	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
19¼	6	Dunhill Int	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan26
14	10	Duplan Silk (1)	2	13¾	13½	13¾	Jan18
188½	126¼	du Pont (7g)	3	181	180½	181	+ ⅛
143	126½	du Pont deb (6)	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	Jan20
124½	112	du Pont pf (4½)	2	123¼	123¼	123¼	
		E					
31⅞	12¼	East Air Lines	32	30¾	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
8⅝	3¾	East Roll Mill	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	Jan27
186½	138⅛	East Kodak (6)	1	161¼	161¼	161¼	— ¼
30⅞	15¼	Eaton Mfg (¾e)	6	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	— ½
19⅞	15	Ed Bros Strs(1a)	4	16⅜	16½	16½	Jan15
3⅜	1	Eitington Schild	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan25
3⅛	1⅛	El & Mus Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan26
40⅝	22¼	El Auto L (3g)	9	36⅛	35¾	35⅞	— ⅜
18¼	8½	Elec Boat (.60g)	10	15½	15¼	15¼	
12⅜	6¼	El Power & Lt	10	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
41½	20½	El P & L $6 pf	2	26	26	26	
38	18¾	El P & Lt $7 pf	4	30⅝	30½	30½	
35	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
3½	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan27
42¾	28	El Paso Nat G(2)	3	37	37	37	
55	32¼	Endi-John (3)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅝
13⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	
80⅛	62½	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	78	78	78	Jan26
89	65⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jan26
95	69	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jan26
1⅞	¾	Equit Off Bldg	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan26
3	1	Erie RR	3	1½	1½	1½	Jan25
6	1⅞	Erie 1 pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	1⅛	Erie 2 pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan27
5⅜	3⅝	Eureka V Clean	1	4½	4½	4½	
13	6	Evans Products	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
25¼	14¼	Ex-Cell-O (1g)	5	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
2¼	⅝	Exchange Buf	3	1	1	1	Jan25
		F					
43⅞	24	Fair Mor (1a)	3	39	38½	39	
38½	20	Fajardo (2)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
18½	11	Fed Lt&Tr (1g)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jan27
31¼	28⅝	Fed M&S (1½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jan27
6⅜	2⅛	Fed Mot Truck	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	Fed Wat Serv A	2	¾	¾	¾	
27½	18¾	Fed D Strs (½e)	1	22	22	22	Jan27
89¾	82¾	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	Jan17
23½	14⅞	Ferro Enam (1a)	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
40¼	27¾	Fid P F I (1.60a)	3	39⅞	29⅜	39⅞	+ ⅞
25½	17⅝	Firest T&R (¼e)	1	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
105½	99¼	Fires T&R pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Jan24
51	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	2	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅜
31½	15	Flintkote (1g)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
38	25	Flor Stove (3g)	1	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
25	17	Florsheim A (2)	3	24	23¾	23¾	Jan23
5	1½	Follansbee Bros	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
37½	21	Food Mch (1⅜g)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jan27
29¾	14	Foster Wheeler	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan26
9⅞	1½	Francisco Sugar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan27
36	18¼	Freeport S (1)	2	33½	33	33½	— ⅛
		G					
3¼	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	2	Gair (Robert)	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan26
18⅝	7½	Gair (Rob) pf	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jan24
7⅛	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
18¾	9⅜	Gaylord C (.70g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan25
52	45½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	Jan 5
9	5½	Gen Am I (¼g)	2	6½	6½	6½	
103½	96	Gen A In pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Jan19
65	40	Gen A Tr (2⅛g)	2	53	53	53	— ⅜
11	7⅛	Gen Baking(.60)	1	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
5¼	2½	Gen Bronze	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Jan25
18	9	Gen Cable	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
35	17⅝	Gen Cable A	2	20	20	20	
75	43	Gen Cable pf	1	52	52	52	Jan24
25¼	16	Gen Cigar (1¾g)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
44⅝	31	Gen Elec (1.40g)	36	39⅛	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
48	36⅝	Gen Foods (2)	11	48	47⅞	48	+ ½
118⅝	107¾	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	117	117	117	Jan24
1¼	½	Gen G & El A	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
99	72½	Gen Mills (3½)	2	92½	92	92½	— ½
56¾	36⅝	Gen Mot (3½g)	42	53	52⅝	52⅞	+ ⅛
126¼	112	Gen Motor pf (5)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Gen Out Adver	4	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
38	28	Gen Out A (4d)	3	42¼	42	42	—1
10⅞	7	Gen P Ink (.80g)	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
1⅝	¾	Gen Pub Serv	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
28	12½	Gen Ry Signal	8	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ¾
1⅝	½	Gen Real & Util	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan27
20¼	14	Gen Real & U pf	4	18	18	18	Jan27
41	19⅛	Gen Refr't (¼e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jan25
15⅛	12⅛	Gen Shoe (1.20)	12	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20½	13⅜	Gen Tel (1a)	6	22	22	22	
15½	8⅛	Gen Thea (.80g)	5	12½	12½	12½	
18	10½	Gen Time I (1g)	2	16½	16½	16½	Jan22
27⅞	15⅜	Gen T&R (½g)	4	21⅝	21½	21½	
8⅜	5⅜	Gillette Saf (.60)	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
54	43⅝	Gillette S pf (5)	1	50	50	50	+ ½
13⅞	6¼	Gimbel Bros	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
66½	43	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	6	54⅝	53¾	54⅝	+ ⅞
24½	14	Glidden Co(½g)	7	18¼	18	18	
47	34	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	42	42	42	
3¾	2⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	17	2⅞	2½	2¾	
2⅞	1⅞	Goebel Br (.20)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24¾	13½	Goodrich (1g)	9	17½	17	17	— ½
74½	53	Goodrich pf (5)	1	63½	63½	63½	
38⅜	21⅛	Goodyear T(¼e)	12	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
109¾	87	Good T&R pf(5)	6	92⅛	92½	91½	Jan23
5⅜	2⅞	Goth Silk Hos'y	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan20
1½	½	Graham-Paige	21	1⅛	1	1⅛	
10⅞	4⅝	Granby M (¼e)	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	Jan27
15⅛	14⅜	Grand Un w ct	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
10⅛	9⅜	Grand Un x ct	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jan17
22½	10	Granite C S(½g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jan19
35	24¾	Grant WT (.85e)	5	32	32	32	+ ¼
25	22⅞	Grant pf (1)	3	23½	23½	23½	Jan23
22½	12½	Gt N I ct (¾e)	47	13⅝	12¾	12¾	— ½
33¾	16¼	Gt Nor Ry pf	7	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
37¼	23⅝	Gt W Sug (2)	4	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
35½	24¼	Green (H) (2a)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
21¾	14½	Greyhound (1a)	12	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
12½	10	Greyh'd pf (.55)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6	½	Guantan Sugar	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6¾	3	Gulf Mob & Nor	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan27
22⅜	11	Gulf M & N pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jan26
		H					
32¼	29	Hack Wat (1½)	6	32	31¾	32	Jan25
18¾	8	Hall (WF) Print	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
18	15	Hamil Wa (1¼g)	2	16½	16½	16½	Jan12
33½	17	Harb-Walk (1g)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ¼
10⅛	4⅞	Hat Cp A (1.10g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
4¾	2	Hayes Mfg	13	3½	3½	3½	
112¼	93	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ¼
13⅛	8⅝	Hecker p (.60)	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
117	100	Helme GW (5a)	1	108	108	108	Jan25
18⅝	10	Hercules M(½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan24
101½	63	Hercul P (2.85g)	2	89	88	89	
65½	54	Hershey Ch (3)	1	61	61	61	Jan16
115	100	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
19	14¾	Hinde & D (1)	1	17	17	17	Jan23
51	29¼	Holland F (2)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
11⅜	5⅛	Hollander (A)	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
21¼	8⅝	Holly Sugar	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jan26
66¼	47¾	Homestake (4½)	6	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅛
36⅛	27	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
17¼	8¾	Hou-Her B(¾g)	4	12	12	12	Jan26
73¼	60¼	Household (4a)	3	70⅜	69⅞	70⅜	+1⅜
110¾	102	Household pf (5)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Jan10
9⅝	4½	Houston Oil	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
57	40	Howe Sound(3a)	1	49	49	49	— ¾
1¾	⅞	Hudson & Man	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan15
5½	2⅞	Hud & Man pf	1	3	3	3	Jan25
35¾	21¾	Hud Bay (1⅜g)	3	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
8⅞	4⅜	Hudson Motor	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
2⅛	¾	Hupp Motor	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		I					
20¾	9	Illinois Central	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
35	16¼	Ill Central pf	6	22	22	22	Jan23
9½	4⅜	Indian Refine	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
29½	16¾	Indust Ray(¾g)	3	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
131	86	Inger Rand (1e)	6	115½	115	115½	+ ¾
98¾	67	Inland Stl (4g)	1	81½	81½	81½	Jan27
21	9¼	Inspirat Copper	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
5⅞	4¼	Insur Ct (.20g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	2¾	Interb Rap Tran	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
3⅛	2¾	Interb R T c ct	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan15
46¼	17½	Interchem (.40e)	1	42	42	42	— ⅜
5⅞	2¼	Intercon R(.20g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan15
16⅞	7½	Interlake Iron	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
3⅝	1½	Int Agricultural	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan27
41	16	Int Agr pr pf	1	34½	34½	34½	— ¾
195¾	145	Int Bus Ma (6a)	2	182	181½	182	+1½
71⅝	45⅞	Int Harv (1.60)	2	56¼	55⅛	56¼	+ ¾
166¾	142	Int Harv pf (7)	1	169⅞	169⅞	169⅞	Jan27
8¼	3¾	Int Hydro El A	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
17⅜	2⅛	Int Mer Marine	81	9¾	9¼	9½	+ ½
10	5⅝	Int Mining (.45g)	1	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
55¾	35	Int Nick Can (2)	46	36¾	36¼	36¼	
138	123	Int Nick pf (7)	2	132	132	132	Jan26
14¾	6⅜	Int Paper & P	10	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
57⅜	25¼	Int Pap&Pow pf	7	55	53¾	54¼	
6¼	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	4	5	5	5	
38	29	Int Salt (1½a)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	Jan18
40¾	31¼	Int Shoe (1½a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jan26
33	19	Int Silver	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan27
107	84	Int Silv pf (13d)	1	100	100	100	Jan18
9⅝	3⅞	Int Tel & Tel	10	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
9⅞	3	Int T & T for ct	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan25
14¾	7⅞	Interst Dept Str	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
10¾	7¼	Intertype (.40g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jan24
32¾	18	Island Creek (2)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
		J—K					
18	13	Jarvis (1½g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
89½	68	Jewel Tea (4a)	6	88½	88½	88½	—1⅝
105	59	Johns-M (2¾g)	9	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅜
83	35	Jones & L S pf	4	58	58	58	Jan25
19½	13	Kalam S&F (½)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jan25
11½	5⅛	Kan City South	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan26
24	11	K City So pf(1g)	1	18	18	18	Jan24
16¾	8⅜	Kauf Dept (.13e)	1	14	14	14	Jan25
99⅞	90	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Dec29
18	12⅛	Kayser J (1½g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jan26
14¾	7½	Kelsey H Wh A	1	11	11	11	— ¼
10¼	5	Kelsey-H Wh B	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan26
46½	28	Kennecott (2g)	9	35⅞	35½	35½	— ¼
16⅞	8¾	Key S & W(.80g)	12	13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
38	20	Kimberly-C(1a)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Jan23
4	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
26⅜	20	Kresge SS (1.20)	5	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
5¼	3¾	Kresge Dept Str	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Dec29
29¾	23¾	Kress SH (1.60)	1	28	28	28	Jan26
29⅝	20¼	Kroger G (1.60)	4	29	29	29	+ ⅜
		L					
18⅛	14	Lambert (⅜e)	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Lane Bryant	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jan23
37⅝	25	Lee R&T (¾e)	2	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	Jan26
25	17	Lehigh PC (⅜e)	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
3¼	¼	Lehigh Val Coal	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
8¾	1¼	Lehigh Val C pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan24
6⅜	2½	Lehigh Val RR	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	Jan26
27¾	20	Lehman (.20e)	6	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ½
13⅝	9⅜	Lehn & F (1⅜g)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
32¾	23	Lerner Strs (2)	1	27	27	27	Jan26
56¾	36½	Lib O-F G(2¾g)	1	49	49	49	
10	4⅛	Libby, McN & L	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
43½	33	Life Sav (1.60a)	1	41¾	41½	41½	Jan17
108½	95	Lig & Myers(4a)	3	107¾	107	107¾	
109¾	95¼	Lig & My B (4a)	11	108¼	108	108¼	— ⅜
180	152	Lig & My pf (7)	1	176	176	176	Jan24
19	15	Lilly Tulip(1.20)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan27
40⅞	20¾	Lima Locomo	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	Jan26
47	31½	Link Belt (1)	2	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
19	3½	Liquid Car (¼e)	5	17	17	17	+ ¼
36¾	18¼	Lockheed A(1g)	91	31⅜	30½	30½	— ¼
54½	30½	Loew's Inc (2)	8	35⅞	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅜	Loews pf (6½)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Jan17
21¾	6	Loft Inc	296	24	23¼	23⅜	+ ¼
62	38½	Lone-Star C(3a)	7	44¾	44	44	—1
6⅛	2	Long-Bell Lb A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
22¼	16¼	Loose-Wil (¼e)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
24⅜	19½	Lorillard (1.40g)	11	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
67	36½	Lou & N (1¼e)	5	60	60	60	Jan27
20½	15¾	Lou G&E A(1½)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
		M—N					
35	28	MacAnd&F (2a)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jan24
33¾	18	Mack Tr'k(½g)	3	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ½
43½	25¼	Macey R H (½e)	4	29	29	29	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Mad Sq (¼e)	4	12	12	12	+ ¼
40	25⅛	Magma C (2¾g)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
6⅜	1	Manati Sugar	3	3	3	3	
7¾	5	Mandel Br (.7g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan27
15⅞	5	Man Ry mod gtd	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
16	12⅜	Man R mo gtd ct	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ¾
16	10	Manh Shirt (1a)	2	15½	15½	15½	
2⅛	1	Maracaibo Oil	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
5¾	4⅛	Marine M (.10e)	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
17¾	9¾	Marshall F(.30g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
45⅜	26½	Martin (GL)(1g)	21	39	38½	38½	
8½	2	Martin-Parry	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
57½	30	Masonite Cp (1)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¾
37⅜	20¾	Math Alk (1½)	4	29½	29⅜	29½	— ½
53¾	40¾	May Dept Str(3)	2	51½	51½	51½	— ¼
6⅜	3½	Maytag Co	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan23
36½	24¾	Maytag pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jan13
15½	10⅞	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
17⅜	9¾	McCrory Str (1)	2	15	15	15	Jan27
108½	88	McCrory pf (6)	1	108½	108½	108½	Dec18
25½	15⅝	McGraw El (1)	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
10¾	5½	McG-Hill (.15e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan26
59¼	39	McIntyre P (2a)	3	45¾	45½	45½	— ¼
18½	8¾	McKeesport Tin	4	11	11	11	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	McLellan (.40e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan26
14⅜	6	Mead Corp	8	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
63	39⅞	M pf B ww (5½)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	—2¾
30⅜	28¼	Melville S (½e)	2	30	29⅞	29⅞	Jan27
6⅝	3	Mengel Co	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
39¼	25	Mesta M (½e)	3	29	29	29	
16⅞	6½	Miami Copper	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
18	11⅛	Mid Cont (.60g)	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
40	18⅜	Mid Stl Prod(5g)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
85½	44¼	Minn-Honey (2)	2	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅝	Minn-Moline	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
54	36	Minn-Moline pf	1	37½	37½	37½	Jan16
14⅞	8¾	Mission C (.65g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan26
2⅜	1	Mo-Kan-Texas	5	1	1	1	
9¾	2⅝	Mo-Kan Tex pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¼	⅜	Mo Pacific	5	3/16	3/16	3/16	
2½	⅝	Mo Pacific pf	9	3/16	¼	3/16	+ 1/16
21	10⅜	Mohawk C (¾g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
114¾	85¾	Monsanto C (3g)	13	106½	106	106½	
57¾	40⅛	Mont W (1¼e)	27	52	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
47	31⅛	Morrell (½e)	1	44	44	44	Jan13
19	9½	Motor Products	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	10	Motor Wh (1.60)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
30	16¼	Mueller B (.80g)	3	24	24	24	— ½
7¼	3¾	Mullins Mfg B	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
14¾	9	Munsingwear	1	10	10	10	Jan22

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70½	50	Murphy (3¼g)	1	68	68	68	Jan27
9⅛	4	Murray Corp	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
52	43½	Myers & B (3a)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
9¼	5⅜	Nash Kelvinator	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
18¾	7⅞	Nat Acme (½g)	3	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
15	7½	Nat Aviat (¾g)	7	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
28¼	21⅜	Nat Bisc (.40e)	7	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
175	147⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	2	165	165	165	
17⅛	10¼	Nat Bd&I (.80a)	4	17	17	17	+ ½
95⅛	87	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	2	92¾	92¾	92¾	Jan17
23¾	17⅞	Nat Bd&S (.15e)	1	19	19	19	Jan23
26¼	14⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	
16	8¼	Nat Cylin (½g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
18⅛	12½	Nat Dairy (.80)	12	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
8⅜	4½	Nat Dept Stores	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
6½	4½	Nat Dept Strs pf	3	6	6	6	Jan24
28½	20⅛	Nat Distill (2)	7	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
18⅜	10⅛	Nat Enam&Stpg	3	13⅛	13	13	Jan19
16⅞	8¼	Nat Gyp'm(¼g)	3	11	11	11	
106	83	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	2	95	95	95	Jan23
27½	17⅞	Nat Lead (½a)	32	20	19½	19½	— ½
173⅛	152	Nat Ld pf A (7)	1	173	173	173	Jan23
35¼	14¼	NatM&SCst(1g)	3	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
10	6¾	Nat P & L (.60)	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
82	52	Nat Steel (1.70g)	3	66	65¾	65¾	— ¼
15½	5⅝	Nat Supply	3	9¼	9	9	— ¼
59¼	33⅛	Nat Sup 5½% pf	1	41½	41½	41½	Jan27
20	10	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅝	Nat Tea	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan27
11¼	8⅛	Natomas (.80a)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
29½	18½	Neisner Bro(1a)	1	24	24	24	Jan12
87½	73⅛	Neisner pf (4¾)	2	84	84	84	+1
42	32	Newberry JJ (2)	2	41	41	41	— ½
		Newmont (3½g)	1	73¼	72¾	72¾	— ½
17¾	8½	Newport Indust	4	12¼	12	12	— ¼
62	27	N Y Air Br (½e)	1	44	44	44	— ¼
23¼	11	NY Central RR	18	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
25½	10⅛	NY Chi & St L	6	18	17½	17½	Jan25
45¾	18½	NY Chi & StL pf	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
43½	30	NY C Omni (3a)	1	32½	32½	32½	
10¾	1¾	NY Dock	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan24
15¼	4⅞	NY Dock pf	1	7	7	7	Jan11
1⅞	⅜	NY NH & H RR	2	½	½	½	
5¼	1⅛	NY NH & H pf	4	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
1¾	⅜	NY Ont & West	1	½	½	½	Jan26
17	8⅝	NY Shipb'ilding	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
33½	31⅜	Noblitt-Spk(3g)	1	29	29	29	Jan25
217	168	Norf&West(10a)	2	213	212	213	+1¼
29¼	12⅝	No Am A (1.40g)	42	26⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛
26⅜	18⅝	No AmCo(1.20a)	27	22¼	21¾	22	+ ¼
59⅞	52⅝	No Am Co pf (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Jan27
59	50½	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	3	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	Jan27
14¾	7	Northern Pacific	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
113	100	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Jan26
6½	2¾	Norwalk T & R	1	4½	4½	4½	
		O					
10½	6	Ohio Oil	15	7⅛	7	7	
30	14⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jan26
20½	12	Omni Cp (1.20a)	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
8½	4¾	Oppenheim Col	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jan26
27⅛	27⅝	Otis Eleva (.15e)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
16	7½	Otis Steel	5	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
55½	33	Otis Steel 1 pf	1	41	41	41	Jan11
26½	16½	Out M&M (.40e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jan27
70	50	Owens-Ill (½e)	*5	63½	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅝
		P—Q					
7½	3	Pac Am Fish	3	6	5¾	6	
12¾	9¾	Pac Fin C (1.20)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¾
34¾	27½	Pac G & Elec (2)	10	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ¼
50⅞	41	Pac Lighting (3)	2	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
21½	9½	Pac Mills	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
7½	6	Pac Tin C (.15g)	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
11⅞	7	Pac W Oil (.40g)	3	7¾	7½	7¾	Jan26
4¾	3	Packard Motor	31	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	9⅞	Pan-Am Airway	2	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ¼
8¾	5	Pan Am P (¼g)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
2	⅝	Panhandle P&R	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
60½	35	Paraffine (2¼g)	1	42	42	42	Jan27
14⅛	6⅛	Param Pic (.15g)	13	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
107½	72	Param 1 pf (6)	2	87½	87	87½	Jan25
13⅝	7⅜	Param 2 pf (.60)	2	9	9	9	
26	14¼	Park & Tilford	2	17	17	17	Jan26
4	1½	Park Utah C M	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
47	36	Parke D (.40e)	6	43⅜	43¼	43¼	— ¼
21	11⅞	Parker R pr (1a)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
2⅝	1¼	Pamelee Trans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan17
13⅛	5¾	Pathe Film	15	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
11¾	5¼	Patino Mines	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan25
59½	48	Pen & Ford (3a)	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
94¾	74	Penney(JC)(3a)	6	91½	90¾	91	— ½
4¾	¾	Penn Coal&C	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan24
5⅝	2½	Penn Dix Cem	1	3½	3½	3½	
33	17½	Penn-D C pf A	3	23½	23½	23½	Jan22
17	11⅜	Penn Gl ct (¾g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jan24
27⅝	15	Penn RR (1g)	4	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
39⅜	24	Peoples D (1¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jan27
45	30½	P G L & C (½e)	1	37	37	37	+ ⅜
5¾	2	Peoria & East	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan10
19¾	7⅝	Pere Marquette	2	11	10	11	Jan24
25	17	Pet Milk (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jan25
10¼	6¾	Petrol Cp (.70g)	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan26
8⅛	5¾	Pfeiffer B (½g)	15	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
47½	28½	Phelps D (1½g)	3	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
48⅜	36	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	2	43	42½	42½	+1
91	75	Phila Co pf (6)	1	80	80	80	+5
1⅞	⅛	Phila Read C&I	3	½	½	½	
103½	74	Philip Mor (3)	1	90	90	90	Jan27
154	124	Philip M pf (5)	1	136	136	136	Jan23
7	2¾	Phillips-Jones	4	4½	4½	4½	Jan25
46½	31¼	Phillips Pet (2)	5	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
3⅞	2	Phoenix Hos'ry	6	4	3½	4	+ ⅞
9⅜	6	Pierce Oil pf	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	Jan22
31½	23	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan27
12	2½	Pittsburgh Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan26
32½	12	Pittsburgh pf	2	21	21	21	—1½
14¼	4	Pitt Coke & Iron	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
11⅜	4⅞	Pitt Screw&Bolt	2	7	7	7	+ ¼
16½	7⅛	Pitt Steel	2	9½	9⅜	9½	Jan24
2¼	⅝	Pittston Co	3	¾	¾	¾	Jan17
24	17½	Plym Oil (1.40a)	2	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
17	6½	Pond Ck (1¼g)	1	14	14	14	Jan23
16⅞	7½	Poor & Co B	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅝
2¼	½	Porto R-Am T A	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
¾	¼	Porto R-Am T B	2	¼	¼	¼	
16½	6	Pressed Stl Car	1	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
16¾	6¼	Pressed Stl 1 pf	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan24
49	18	Pressed Stl 2 pf	1	36	36	36	Jan19
66	50⅝	Proc & Gam(2a)	8	68⅝	68½	68½	— ⅛
41¾	31⅛	Pb Sv NJ (.60e)	9	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
43	129	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	142	142	142	Jan25
128½	112	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	3	126	126	126	Jan22
114⅜	101½	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	111¼	111	111	— ½
117⅜	111	P S El&G pf (5)	1	117½	117½	117½	Jan 9
41⅞	22½	Pullman (¼e)	14	27⅝	27½	27½	
11¾	6⅛	Pure Oil (¼g)	2	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
90⅛	79	Pure O 6% pf(6)	2	86	86	86	—2
81½	62¾	Pure O 5% pf(5)	1	78	77¾	78	
18½	10¾	Purity Ba (1½g)	14	15½	15	15½	+ ⅝
16	11	Quaker O (1.10g)	2	15	15	15	Jan15
		R					
8½	5	Radio Cor(.20e)	22	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
67⅞	53¼	Radio cv pf(3½)	5	63	62½	63	+ ½
35¼	85¼	Radio pf B (5)	5	85¼	85¼	85¼	Dec11
2⅞	1¼	Radio-Keith-Or	142	1⅞	1½	1¾	+ ¼
23½	16¼	Raybest-M (¼e)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jan26
19	6⅝	Rayonier Inc	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Jan27
28¾	12¼	Ray'nier pf (½d)	56	28¾	27½	28¾	Jan24
22¾	10¼	Reading Co (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jan26
28¾	20¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	2	25½	25½	25½	Jan23
27	16	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan17
5¼	2⅝	Real Silk Hos'y	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Jan15
10	6½	Reliable St (½g)	3	7½	7½	7½	Jan19
14½	9	Reliance (.15e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jan12
17⅛	9⅜	Reming-R (.20e)	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
75½	50	Rem pf ww (4½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	
2¾	⅞	Reo Motor Car	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
28½	12⅞	Republic Steel	52	19⅞	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
95¾	43	RepS cvpf(7½d)	1	87	87	87	+2½
89¾	42	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ¾
20¼	9⅝	Rev Cop & Brass	3	12	12	12	— ⅜
40⅛	21½	Rev Cop&Br A	1	28½	28½	28½	Jan 5
14¾	7⅛	Reynolds Metals	1	11½	11½	11⅛	— ½
87	78¾	Rey Met pf (5½)	3	92	92	92	+1½
11⅜	5⅛	Reynolds Spring	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan27
45	35	Rey T B (½e)	33	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
10¼	6⅝	Richfield O(½g)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
9¾	6⅛	Ritter Dental	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan23
17½	10	Roan Ant (.56g)	10	11	10⅞	10⅞	Jan25
34	15⅝	Ruberoid (1.10g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jan25
2⅜	¾	Rutland RR pf	3	1	1	1	
		S					
51¾	27¾	Safe Strs (2½g)	5	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ¼
49½	27¼	St Jo Lead (1a)	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
⅞	¼	St L-San Fran	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan27
2	⅜	St L-San Fran pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan24
23	10¾	Savage A (1¼g)	14	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ½
17⅞	10	Schenley Distill	5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
76½	61	Schenley pf(5½)	4	75½	75¼	75¼	— ¼
1	⅜	Schulte Ret Strs	4	⅜	¼	⅜	Jan27
10½	3¾	Schulte Ret pf	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
52⅛	44½	Scott Pap (1.60a)	8	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
1	¼	Seaboard Air L	8	¼	¼	¼	
3⅛	1	Seaboard A L pf	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
24⅜	15½	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	19	19	19	Jan26
3½	1⅝	Seagrave Corp	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
85⅞	60¼	Sears Roe (3a)	11	84½	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅜
18⅜	11⅜	Servel Inc (1a)	5	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
21¾	10¼	Sharon Steel	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jan23
72	51	Sharon Stl pf(5)	3	55	54¼	54¼	Dec29
7⅞	3⅞	Sharp & Dohme	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jan27
54	43	Sharp D pf (3½)	2	53	50⅝	50⅝	Jan19
11¾	6½	Shattuck (.40)	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
17¼	9⅞	Shell Un O (½g)	3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
107⅞	98½	Shell Oil pf (5½)	2	106½	106¼	106½	+1⅛
8⅞	4¾	Silver King(¼g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan26
32¾	17½	Simmons (1¾g)	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	Simms Petrol	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan22
28½	16½	Sim S&S (1.40g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+1
29½	15½	Skelly Oil (¼e)	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
98¼	92	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Jan27
21	11⅜	Smith(AO)Corp	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jan19
17¼	9	Smith&Cor(½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jan23
24	12⅛	Snider Packing	12	22½	21¾	22¼	+ ½
15⅛	10¼	Socony V (½g)	55	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
3¼	1½	So AG&P (.20g)	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35⅜	14	So P Rico (¼e)	9	24	23⅜	24	Jan26
18⅝	13	So Grey L (1½)	2	15¾	15½	15½	Jan24
29¼	23⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	4	29⅛	29	29	— ¼
21⅝	10½	Southern Pacific	16	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	11⅛	Southern Ry	5	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ½
36⅝	15½	Southern Ry pf	22	31¾	30½	31⅛	+1⅛
43¾	34	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jan15
4⅝	2½	Spalding (AG)	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun29
3⅜	1½	Sparks Withing	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9½	4¾	Spear & Co	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan11
22½	14½	Spen Kell(1.10g)	1	22	22	22	
51⅞	36	Sperry Cp (2g)	13	45¾	45¼	45½	+ ¼
34⅝	11	Spicer Mfg (2g)	2	31	31	31	Jan26
16½	8¼	Spieg Inc (.15e)	10	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
34⅝	18½	Square D (1¾g)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅜	Stand Br (.10e)	47	7	7	7	
108	94	Stand B pf (4½)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¾
4¼	2	Stand Gas & El	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅜	4¾	Std Gas $4 pf	14	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
20⅞	10	Std Gas $6 pr pf	6	14	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
25⅜	13⅝	Std Gas $7 pr pf	21	17	15½	15½	—1[illegible]
33⅝	24¼	Stand Oil C (1a)	41	25⅛	24⅝	24¾	— [illegible]
30	22¾	Std Oil Ind (1a)	8	26½	26¼	26¼	— [illegible]
53½	38	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	8	44	43⅝	43¾	— [illegible]
36	20¼	Starrett (1¼g)	1	29	28½	28½	—1½
80	65	Sterling P (3.80)	2	78½	78½	78½	— ½
12⅝	6½	Stewart-W (¼g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
7¾	3⅝	Stokely Bros	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	8⅝	Stone & W (¼g)	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	
10	5⅛	Studebaker Cp	91	9¾	9⅜	9½	+ ⅜
66	45¾	Sun Oil (1a)	2	59¼	59¼	59¼	Jan27
11¾	7⅝	Sun Mng (1.60)	6	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
28½	19½	Superheater(½)	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
3⅝	1¾	Superior Oil	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22½	10	Superior Steel	2	15¼	14⅝	15¼	Jan24
30½	22¾	Suth Pap (1.20)	1	29	29	29	Jan26
10⅝	5⅞	Sweets Co of Am	1	7	7	7	Jan26
25¼	17	Swift & Co(1.20)	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
37½	24¾	Swift Intl (2)	1	32	32	32	— ¼
12⅜	4⅛	Syming-Gld ww	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan27
9½	3⅜	Syming-Gld xw	2	6	6	6	Jan24
		T					
7½	4⅞	Talcott (.10e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jan26
6¼	3⅝	Telautogr (.05e)	1	4	4	4	Jan25
9⅛	4	Tenn Corp	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan27
22½	8½	Texas & Pac Ry	1	11½	11½	11½	Jan24
50¾	32½	Texas Corp (2)	7	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅜
5¾	3¼	Tex Gulf (.20g)	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
38½	26	Tex Gulf Sul (2)	2	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
11⅜	7	Tex P C&O (.40)	2	8	8	8	
9	5¾	Tex P L T (.10g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
24	15½	Thatch Mfg (1a)	2	17	17	17	Jan12
61	48	That cv pf (3.60)	3	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅝
5¾	3¼	The Fair	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan26
6	2½	Thermoid Co	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
3⅞	1½	Third Av Ry	5	3	3	3	Jan26
4¾	2¾	Thompson (JR)	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan26
33¼	17	Thomp Pr (1)	6	30	29¾	29¾	— ¾
3¾	1½	Thompson-Star	6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
18¼	7½	Thompson-S pf	6	23	22¼	22¼	— ½
14¼	9½	Tide W A (.80g)	1	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
96	83	Tide W pf(4½)	1	95	95	95	Jan26
25	10¾	Tim-Det A (2g)	6	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ¼
54¼	34¼	Timken (2½g)	2	48⅞	48½	48½	+ ¼
8⅛	6	Transamer (½)	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅞	6¼	Trans & West A	11	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Transue & Will	2	7	7	7	Jan19
4⅝	2	Tri-Cont Corp	7	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
88	74	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	79	79	79	Jan24
7¾	3	Truax-Traer C	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan27
14¼	6	Truscon Steel	2	10	10	10	Dec 6
26¼	11⅜	Twenty C-Fox	8	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
34¼	19¾	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	2	25	25	25	Jan27
3¾	1⅝	Twin City Rap T	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12½	7⅛	Twin Co'ch(½g)	8	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
		U					
4⅜	¾	Ulen & Co	1	1	1	1	Jan27
66	34½	Underwood (2)	3	41¼	41¼	41¼	Jan27
16⅛	6	Union Bag & P	17	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
94¼	65½	Union C (½e)	16	81½	80½	80½	— ⅛
19¾	15⅛	Union O C (¼e)	8	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
105	81½	Union Pacific (6)	5	94	93½	93½	— ½
90	78	Union Pac pf (4)	1	85	85	85	— ⅝
24¼	20⅛	Union TC (1.20a)	16	25⅜	24½	25	+1
16½	7⅞	United Air Lines	49	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
51	31	United Air (2g)	17	48¼	47¼	47½	— ⅛
18¾	14⅝	United Bis (¼e)	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
69½	52	United Carb (3)	2	55½	55	55	— ½
20	13⅝	United-C (1.20g)	4	18¼	17½	17½	Jan23
3¾	2	United Corp	67	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
39⅞	30⅛	United C pf (3)	9	39⅝	39¼	39½	
7⅛	4½	United Drug	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8¾	4⅛	United Dy'wood	2	4⅜	4½	4⅜	Jan22
8⅛	3¼	United Elec Coal	5	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
36½	25¾	Unit E&F (½e)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
95	62½	United Fruit (4)	4	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅛
15	11	United Gas (1)	13	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
117¼	110	United Gas pf(5)	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jan22
14	6⅝	Unit Mer & Mfr	3	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
7⅝	3¾	United Paperbd	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
11	7¾	US & For Sec	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan27
86½	75	US & For pf (6)	3	85	85	85	Jan27
14	5¼	US Freight (½g)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jan25
113	65¼	US Gypsum (2a)	3	87	87	87	—1
7⅞	4	US Hoffman M	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jan24
35½	23	US H M pf (2¾)	4	30	30	30	Dec26
29⅜	13½	US Ind Alcohol	3	22½	22½	22½	
10½	3½	US Leather	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15¼	5¾	US Leather A	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
67	46	US Leath pr pf	1	69	69	69	Jan20
49	32¾	US Pipe & F (2)	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
38	28½	US Play Cd (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
6⅛	1⅛	US Real & Imp	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
52¾	31¼	US Rubber	58	35¾	34¾	35	—1
114¾	86¾	US Rub 1 pf(12g)	1	111½	111½	111½	
68½	48	US Smelt (1e)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	Jan26
70	60	US Sm pf (3½)	1	69½	69½	69½	
82¾	41⅜	US Steel	54	58¾	57½	57¾	+ ⅛
120⅞	98½	US Steel pf (7)	2	117½	117½	117½	— ¼
37½	30	US Tob (1.76g)	2	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ½
4	1¾	United Stockyds	1	2	2	2	Jan26
8⅝	6¾	Un Stock pf (.70)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2⅝	1⅜	United Stores A	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan27
64	46	Unit St pf (6½d)	2	54	54	54	
17	9	Univ Cycl (1g)	1	14	14	14	Jan18
85	60½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	2	65½	65½	65½	— ½
		V—W					
1	½	Vadsco Sales	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
40	25	Van Raalte (2a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Jan27
40	16	Vanadium (1g)	8	31	30	30	— ¾
44¼	34⅞	Vick Chem (2a)	3	43½	43	43½	Jan24
29¾	18¼	Victor CW(1.40g)	4	30	30	30	Jan26
5¾	2½	Va-Caro Chem	6	3½	3¼	3⅜	
33¾	17	Va-C Ch 6% pf	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan26
45½	45½	Virginia Ry	1	46	46	46	—1
35	33⅝	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jan22
3	¾	Wabash Ry	2	1	1	1	Jan26
3⅞	1½	Wabash pf A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan26
8	5½	Waldorf S (.60g)	6	7	7	7	Jan26
23⅜	15½	Walgreen (1.60)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jan27
98½	35	Wal pf ww (4½)	3	95	95	95	— ½
0¾	30¾	Walk H G&W(4)	3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	14½	Walker pf (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
9¼	4	Walworth Co	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅞	7	Ward Baking A	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan26
2⅞	1¼	Ward Baking B	1	1½	1½	1½	
44	21	Ward B pf (1½d)	1	24½	24½	24½	—1
6⅞	3½	Warner Bros Pic	24	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Warren Bros	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	6¼	Warren Br cv pf	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan13
35⅞	19¼	War F & P (2)	2	30½	30¼	30½	— ½
24⅜	14¾	Waukesha M (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
32¾	20	Wayne P (½e)	2	23½	23	23	— ½
3¾	1⅞	Webster Eisen	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
28½	16	Wesson O & S	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Jan27
79	55¼	Wess O&S pf (4)	6	71	71	71	Jan24
115	105½	West PP pf(4½)	1	115½	115½	115½	Jan27
19⅛	15½	WVa P&P (.05e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
36⅝	20½	West Auto (2a)	4	34½	34⅛	34⅛	Jan27
6¾	2⅜	West Maryland	1	4	4	4	Jan27
11⅛	3½	West Mary 2 pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan16
2	⅝	West Pacific pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Jan25
37	16⅞	West Union Tel	3	23⅜	23¼	23¼	
37¼	18⅛	West Air B(⅝g)	5	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
121	82½	West E&M(3½g)	13	109	107	108½	— ½
28½	10½	West El Inst(1g)	3	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ½
39¼	15¼	Westvac Chl(1a)	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅜
39½	29	Westvac pf (1½)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	Jan26
38⅛	15⅝	Wheeling Steel	2	28¼	27½	28¼	Jan26
80	80	Wheel St pf §	1	80	80	80	Jan27
78	45	Wheel P pf (5)	2	66½	66½	66½	Jan23
12¼	8½	White Dent (.60)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
15¾	7	White Motor	4	11½	11½	11½	
7	3⅛	White Rock(½g)	1	5	5	5	
4⅝	1¾	White Sew Mach	16	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
34¾	14	White Sew M pf	2	42	42	42	Jan26
20½	14	White pr pf(½e)	*1	21	21	21	— ⅛
4¼	2⅜	Wilcox (.10e)	3	3½	3½	3½	Jan26
3⅛	1	Willys-Overland	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼	2⅜	Willys-Over pf	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅞	Wilson & Co	53	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
60¼	32	Wilson $6 (1½k)	2	60¼	60	60	
31¾	15	Woodward Iron	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
50⅜	36	Woolworth(2.40)	17	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	10½	Worth P & M	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
53½	31½	W P&M cv pr pf	4	49	48	49	Jan25
38½	23½	W P&M pr pf	2	37	37	37	Jan26
85½	75	Wrigley Jr (3a)	4	86	85	86	
		Y—Z					
33¼	18¾	Yale & T (.60a)	3	23¼	23	23¼	Jan27
21⅞	11⅝	Yellow Tr & C	6	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21¼	9½	Young Spr & W	1	11	11	11	Jan25
56⅜	30	Yougst Sh & T	8	40½	39⅞	39⅞	
92	74	Y S & T pf (5½)	1	86	86	86	Jan15
34	17	Young St D (1g)	5	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
22⅛	12	Zenith R (1g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
3⅞		Zonite Products	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (§) 1939 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Fairless Finds TNEC Queries Confuse Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—B. F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, accused counsel for the Monopoly Committee of attempting to "confuse the issue" in questioning him about trade practices in the steel industry.

Culminating a series of exchanges with Walter Wooden, Trade Commission attorney who was questioning him, Mr. Fairless appealed to committee members.

Says Questions Confuse

"I can't answer these questions that are obviously put to confuse the issue," he declared. "I can't answer them when I don't know what he is talking about."

Mr. Wooden had been attempting to learn from the witness whether trade practices incorporated in resolutions adopted by the industry during the operation of the NRA were still in effect.

Fairless insisted that he could not reply unless Mr. Wooden was more specific about the practices concerned.

J. J. O'Connell, Treasury Department member of the committee who was presiding, said that in his opinion Mr. Fairless' position was well taken.

When Mr. Wooden continued his reference to NRA practices, Senator William King (D-Utah) broke in to ask the attorney whether he was "attempting to ratify the conduct of NRA," Mr. Wooden said he was not, but merely wanted the committee to have what he considered to be valuable information about steel trade practices.

Mr. Fairless consistently declined to comment on the practices of U. S. Steel's competitors, breaking in at one point of the questioning to observe:

"Mr. Wooden, you undoubtedly are a busy man and I know I am. To any of these questions my answer is that I don't know."

Competition Questions

Mr. Fairless told the Monopoly Committee that "competition exists even if two or more steel companies arrive at the same price or have an identical bid."

The steel official explained that ordinarily, the industry regarded "prices as competition" although there were many other phases to competition which remained when prices were the same.

He also testified that the basing point price system was "simply a vehicle for the merchandising of various products of the steel industry."

Mr. Wooden asked Mr. Fairless and Avery Adams, Vice-President in Charge of Sale for U. S. Steel, whether they consulted or discussed prices with their competitors, before determining basing point prices. Both steel executives said this was not done although they reported that they kept constantly informed of prices quoted by their competitors.

"That's our job as salesmen," Mr. Adams told the committee.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Per-Am Re-Ins	Rate	Pay-riod	Hldrs. of able	Record
		10c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	
Increased					
Jefferson Std Life Ins					
Ornsbro N Cl		75c	S Jan. 26	Jan. 22	
Accumulated					
Int Rys C Am pf		$2	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	
Schumacher Wall Bd 2d pf	pt	$2	Feb. 15	Feb. 8	
Thermoid 83 pf		50c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	
Western Grocer 7% pf		$3.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 22	
Irregular					
Bendix Aviation		50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 6	
Boss Mfg Co		$2	Feb. 26	Feb. 15	
Commonwealth Dis		$2	Feb. 10	Jan. 31	
Hallnor Mines		15c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	
Rolland Paper		15c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	
Sagamore Mfg		50c	Jan. 20	Jan. 23	
Initial					
Eastern Corp pf		$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Resumed					
Am Steel Fdrys		25c	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	
Cremo Brew Co		10c	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	
Gordon & Belyear A		$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	
Gordon & Belyear B		40c	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	
Regular					
Abercrombie Fitchc		50c	Jan. 27	Jan. 24	
Alpha P Cam		25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 1	
Am Home Prod		20c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	
Am Meter		75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	
Am Re-Ins		40c	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 5	
Am St. Fdrys		25c	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	
Bankers & Shippers Ins Co. N Y		$1.25	Q Feb. 14	Feb. 5	
Baldwin Loc pf		$1.05	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 17	
Beth Steel		$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 7	
Beth Stl 7% pf		$1.75	Q April 1	Feb. 9	
Beth Stl 5% pf		25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	
Bklyn Un Gas		25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 5	
Cent. Tube		3c	Mar. 1	Feb. 5	
Chase (A.W.) Co pf		50c	Q Feb. 10	Jan. 19	
Chile Copper		50c	Feb. 27	Jan. 31	
Col'ns&Alkm'n pf		$1.25	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20	
Container Corp		25c	Feb. 20	Feb. 5	
Cont Cushion Spring Co		5c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Det Gask & Mfg pf		30c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Diam Match		50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Diam Match		25c	June 1	May 10	
Diam Match		50c	Sept. 3	Aug. 12	
Diam Match pf		25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 12	
Diam Match pf		75c	S Sep. 3	Aug. 10	
Diam & Ang In pf		$1.25	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Elgin N Watch		25c	Mar. 23	Mar. 9	
Egry Regis pf		$1.37½	Q Mar. 20	Mar. 11	
Emplys Reins Corp		40c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Falstaff Bwg		15c	Feb. 29	Feb. 15	
Fuller Brush A		12½c	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	
Fuller Brush 7% pf		$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 30	
Gt Lakes Eng Co		15c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 23	
Ham Watch pf		$1.50	Q Mar. 1	Jan. 24	
Holyoke N Bk		$1	S Feb. 1	Jan. 25	
Hotel Barbizon		$2	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 25	
K City Stk Yds		$2	Q Feb. 5	Jan. 25	
K City S Yds pf		$1.25	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 19	
Merc Nat Bank		$1	Mar. 30	Mar. 25	
Merc Nat Bank		$1	June 29	June 24	
Mich Cent RR		$25	S Jan. 31	Jan. 20	
Midland Grocer		$3	S Feb. 1	Jan. 25	
Mitchell&Co(J.S.)		$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	
Morrist'n-Penn. Tr		50c	S Feb. 1	Jan. 27	
Motor Wheel		40c	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 20	
Noranda Mines		$1.00	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 20	
Phila Co pf		25c	S Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Pictorial P Pack		7½c	Mar. 30	Mar. 15	
Prov Bk Ca		$1.50	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Pub N Bk&T NY		37½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Rolland Pap pf		$1.50	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
So.Cal.Edisn pf		37½c	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 20	
Sherwin & Wil		75c	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	
Sherwin & W pf		$1.25	Q Mar. 1	Jan. 31	
Signode St Strap		25c	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	
Signode S fin pf		62½c	Q Feb. 9	Feb. 5	
Stombg Carl-npf		$1.62½	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Superior T & D		2½c	YQ Feb. 24	Feb. 17	
Tr. An. Bk Shrs		7.3-5c	Jan. 31		
Warren Frdy & P		50c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Wayne Pump		50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	
Welch G Juice pf		$1.75	Q Feb. 29	Feb. 15	
Welch G Juice		$1.75	Q May 31	May 15	
		$1.75	Q Aug. 31	Aug. 15	

Blue Ridge Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—Blue Ridge Corp., investing concern, reported net assets at the close of 1939 were $31,612,023, equivalent to $1.31 a common share. At the close of the previous year the figures were $34,450,631 and $1.61, respectively.

Many New Homes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, estimated that 450,000 to 475,000 dwelling units were built last year, of which 183,550 were constructed with FHA-insured financing.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¼s '45-43	109.28	109.28	109.28
1	3¼s '46-44	110.9	110.9	110.9
1	2¾s '47-45	109.2	109.2	109.2
1	3s '48-46	110.12	110.12	110.12
1	4¼s '52-47	120.5	120.5	120.5
1	3s '55-51	110.2	110.3	110.3
27	2¼s '58-53	110	110	110
1	2¾s '60-55	102.26	102.21	102.21
11	2¾s,'65-60	107.20	107.17	101.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3¼s '64-44	108.10	108.10	108.10

Home Owners Loan

2	1½s '47-45	101.12	101.12	101.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Adams Exp 4½s '46	108	108	108
5	Alleghany cv 5s '44	77½	77½	77½
7	Am & For P5s 2030	62	62	62
3	Am IChem 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
13	Am T&T 5½s '43	108¾	108½	108 17-32
1	Am T&T 3¼s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Am T&T 3¼s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Am W W & E 6s '75	108½	108½	108½
7	Arm Del 4s'55	108½	108½	108½
9	AT&SF 4s'95	101¼	101	101
1	AT&SF 4½s'48	105½	105¼	105¼
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	A C Line 1st 4s'52	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	A S Line 4½s'64	76½	76½	76½
4	Atl & Dan 2d24s'48	58½	58½	58½
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	33	33	33
1	AuhAutocv 4¼s'39	70½	70½	70½
1	Austin & N W 5s'41	46½	46½	46½
7	B&O rfg 6s'95	82	82	82
28	B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	26½	26½	26½
1	B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	26½	26¼	26½
6	B&O rfg 5s'95	67¼	67½	67½
4	B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	25½	25½	25½
10	B&O 5s'96 F	25½	25	25½
2	B&O 5s'96 F ct	25½	25	25
22	B&O 5s 2000 D	24½	24½	24½
3	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	25½	25	25½
11	B&O cv 4½s'60	15¾	15¼	15¾
2	B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	15¾	15¼	15¾
5	B&O PLEAWV 4½'41	67	67	67
3	B&O S W 5s'89	57¼	57¼	57¼
1	Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	44	44	44
1	Beth Stl 4¼s'60	116¼	116¼	116¼
1	Beth Stl 3¾s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Beth Stl 3¼s'52	105½	105½	105½
9	Beth Stl 3¼s'52	106¼	106	106
16	Boston&Me 5s'67	101½	101½	101½
1	Bost&Me 4¾s'61	44¾	44¾	44¾
1	Boston&Me 5s'55	44¼	44¼	44¼
123	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	44¼	44¼	44¼
61	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 ct	85½	84½	85
84	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	82½	82½	82½
6	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	89¾	89¾	89½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	94	94	94
13	Buf Gen El 4¼s '61	106	106	106
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	112	112	112
3	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	38	38	38
2	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	36¾	36¾	36¾
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	102¾	102½	102¾
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '60 Oct	102	102	102¾
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	101½	101½	101½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100	100	100
2	Can Pac 5s '44	100	100	100
* 3	Can Pac 4½s '46	83½	83½	83½
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	84	84	84
1	Can Pac 4s perp	74½	74½	74½
1	Caro C & O 6s '52	64	64	64
2	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	94½	94½	94½
7	C&O 4½s '92	67¾	67¼	67¾
12	C&O 3½s '96 D	124¼	124¼	124¼
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99	99	99
31	C&O rfg 3½s '63 F	104½	104½	104½
3	Chi & Alton 3s '49	14¾	14¾	14¾
3	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	86½	86	86½
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	80	80	80
10	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	89¾	89¾	89¾
3	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99½	99½	99½
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	96	96	96
10	Chi & West 4s '59	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	CMSP&Pac 5s 75	26½	26½	26¾
1	CMSP&P 4½s 2000	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	1¾	1¾	1¾
11	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	15	15	15
10	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	3½	3	3
1	Chi&NW 4s 87	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13½	13½	13½
3	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	2½	2½	2½
5	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14	14	14
1	Ch&WInd 4s 52	5¾	5¾	5¾
4	Childs Co 5s 43	90½	90½	90½
1	Cin Un Term 3½s 71	50½	50½	50½
1	CCC&StL 4½s 77	110	110	110
2	CCC&StL Spfld 4s 40	82	82	82
4	Clev&Pitts 4½s 77	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Clev Un Term 5½s 72	108½	108½	108½
2	Clev Un Term 5s 73	90¼	90	90
13	Colo&So 4½s 80	80¾	80	80¼
3	Columbia G 5s 52May	31¾	31½	31½
12	Columbia G 5s 1061	104½	104¼	104½
1	Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s58	108¾	108¾	108¾
52	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	111	111	111
9	Con Edis 3½s 58	128	127¾	128
10	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	108	107¾	108
1	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	105	104¾	104¾
1	Consum Pow 3½s '70	57¾	57¾	57¾
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	109¼	109¼	110½
2	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106¾	106¾	109½
3	Container Cp 4s '46	105½	105	105
2	Container 5s '43	102	102	102
21	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	110	109½	110
3	Corn Cork 4s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Crucible 4s 1st '61	103	102½	103
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	30¾	30¾	30¾
16	D & R G 4s '36	10¼	10	10
5	D & R G Ws 5s '55	3	3	3
4	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
3	Det Ed 4½s '61	109½	109½	109½
2	Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	112	112	112
5	E Ten Y&G cn 5s '56	107	106¾	107
7	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	93½	93¼	93¼
8	Erie rfg 5s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Erie rfg 5s '75	15	15	15
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	14¾	14¾	14¾
3	Erie Genev 6s '57	22½	22½	22½
1	Fed L & P 6s '42	56½	56½	56½
2	FirestoneT&R3½s'48	104	104	104
17	Fla E Cst 5s '74	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¾	7½	7½
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	7	7	7
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	50	50	50
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Goodrich 4¼s 56	67	67	67
3	Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Gt Nor 5½s 52	90	90	90
6	Gt Nor 5s '53	92	92	92
1	Gt Nor 4½s 76D	84	84	84
2	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83¼	83¼	83¼
3	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Gt Nor 3½s 67	73½	73½	73½
2	G Bay & W 5s B	8	8	8
6	Gulf M&N 5s 50	80¾	80¼	80¼
4	Hudson Coal 5s62A	34½	34	34
18	Hud&Man rfg-5s57	48¾	48	48
4	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¾	14¾	14¾
4	Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45½	45½
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¾	47¾	47¾
16	Ill Cen 4¾s& 66	45¾	44¾	45¼
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	48¾	48¾	48¾
1	ICSL&NO 4½s 63	45	45	45
8	Indus Rayon 3½s 48	101½	101½	101½
1	Interb R Tr 6s 52	75¾	75½	75¾
1	Interb RTr rfg5s66ct	30½	30½	30½
9	Interb RTr rfg 5s66	75¾	75½	75¾
1	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	73½	73½	73½
5	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	68	68	68
1	Int Paper 5s 55	97¾	97½	97¾
5	Int T&T 4½s 52	102¼	101¾	102¼
30	Int T&T 5s 55	39½	39½	39¾
1	James P&Clea 4s 59	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	52½	52½	52½
5	K C Southn 5s 50	94¾	94¾	94¾
2	Kans G & E 4½s 80	31	31	31
24	Kings Co Elev 4s 49	67½	66¾	67½
3	Koppers Co 4s 51	67½	67½	67½
4	Kresge Found 4s 45	104½	104½	104½
1	Lac Gas 5½s 53	106	105¾	106
3	L S & M S 3½s 97	48¾	48¾	48¾
10	Lautaro Uit-inc 7s	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	LehVal4½s 2003 asd	36	35¾	36
1	LehVal 4s 2003 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
11	Loews3½s 46	16	15¾	15¾
10	Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	102¾	102½	102¾
5	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	84¾	84¾	84¾
9	Louis & N un 4s 40	98½	98½	98½
1	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	101	17-32	101 17-32
1	Maine Cen 4s 45	78	78	78
1	Manati Sug 4s '60	78¾	78¾	78¾
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90	39	39	39
12	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	81	81	81
10	MarionSt&Nsw6s47	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	67	67	67
1	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	MSP&SSM3ar5½s'78	102½	102½	102½
6	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	M-K-Tex 4½ 5s '67	17	16¾	17
6	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	28	27¾	28
1	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	13¾	13¾	13¾
15	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	1¾	1¾	1¾
9	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¾	17¾	17¾
3	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17¾	17¾	17¾
4	Mor & Essex 3⅜s'66	24¾	24¾	24¾
6	Mor&Essex3½s2000	41½	41½	41½
2	Nassau El 4s '51	44½	44	44
8	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	48½	48	48
1	Nat Dis ill 3½s '49	46¾	46½	46½
1	Nat Steel 3s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	103¾	103½	103½
1	N Orl Term 4s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	70½	70	70
2	NO Tex & M 4½s '56	35	34¾	34¾
11	NYC&St L 4½s'78	30	30	30
109	NYC rfg 3½s 2013	88	87½	88¼
9	NYC 4½s 2013 A	52	51¾	52
10	NYC cn 4s '98	89	88½	88½
7	NYC 3¾s '46	77	77	77
10	NYC cv 3½s '52	57¼	57	57¼
10	NYC&HR 3½s '97	79½	79¼	81¼
10	NYCh&StL 5s '41	85¾	85¾	85¾
10	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	63¼	63¼	63¼
1	NY Ch & St L 4½s'78	53¾	53¼	53¾
7	NY Conn Rwy 4½s'48	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	NY Dock Co 4s '51	105½	105	105
1	NY G El H&P 5s '48	51½	51½	51½
1	NYNG El H&P 4s '49	126¼	126¼	126¼
16	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	118½	118½	118½
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19½	19½	19½
5	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	31½	31½	31½
6	NY Steam 3½s '62	5½	5½	5½
1	NY S&W gen 5s '40	104½	104½	104½
2	Niag Falls P 3½s '66	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Niag Sh cv 3½s '58	111	111	111
2	Nor Am Co 4s '59	103¾	103¾	103¾
		106¾	106¾	106¾

Heard in Wall Street

At long last the investment counsel profession is nearing the end of its freedom from federal regulation—like everybody else in Wall Street. Some time this Spring a bill is practically certain to go at least to Committee hearings to regulate the investment counselors. It will be an SEC-sponsored and promoted bill, possibly a rider on the coming bill for investment trust regulation.

The SEC claims its authority to examine the investment advisory profession from the mandate to examine investment trusts given it by Congress in the 1935 Utilities Act. Sporadically and now more definitely Dave Schenker, SEC investment trust specialist, has been threshing out with investment counsel leaders from here, the probable lines of regulation. Some of them welcome it, despite the SEC's methods, and there is unlikely to be any such fight put up as the investment trust people are now preparing to put up against the SEC's regulatory plans for them.

The Commission approach will probably be roughly similar to its approach to the over-the-counter people. First everyone selling investment counsel for a fee will be required to register with the SEC or lose the use of the mails, etc. Then they will be forbidden to operate except under SEC rules. The rules will prohibit sharing of profits with customers, splitting of fees with brokers, etc. Perhaps an association will be set up like the Maloney Association, though in the only organization of any weight in the business now, the Investment Counsel Association of America, is by no means as big an outfit as the old Investment Bankers' Conference, Inc., which became the basis of the present NASD (National Association of Securities Dealers).

There are three investment counsel firms handling perhaps $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of accounts apiece, putting them on a level with the largest New York trust companies. There are perhaps a dozen in the $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 class, and fifty or a hundred in the $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 class. These figures look bigger than they mean, for the ½ per cent fee on $10,000,000 is only $50,000, out of which gross revenue must come salaries, office expenses, and everything else.

* * *

Harper & Brothers has just published a collection of Marriner Eccles public papers under title "Economic Balance and a Balanced Budget," edited by Rudolph S. Weissman.

* * *

Official revaluation of the Dutch gold from 1,647.5 guilders a kilogram to 2,009 illustrates one solution to the gold "standard." This marks it up nearly to "market." The market price is largely a forecast of the official price. By this alternation of market and official increases—somethink like Cyrano de Bergerac's method of climbing to the moon—the "standard" can be priced anywhere desired.

* * *

Publication of domestic copper statistics by the Copper Institute after five months' silence revealed the surprising and bullish fact that refined stocks had been about cut in half, from 316,000 tons on July 31 to 160,000 on December 31. This is hardly two months' supply at current consumption rates. "The figures were very favorable indeed," said American Metal Market, and the recent weakness in copper futures on the Commodity Exchange, Inc., was turned round. Nevertheless next morning Anaconda and Kennecott refused to budge.

* * *

Investment trust management are really worried about the prospect of SEC legislation at this session. At long last the Commission appears about to move, because it is three years late on its report and Congress is likely to get impatient and not give it any more money for the study, which has been coming out in gargantuan "takes" for the last two or three years. Meetings of embattled managements are going on at 54 Wall.

It now appears that in addition to the stock recommendations loan expected, such as management-trust divorce, the SEC will probably ask for the trusts' capital structure to be simplified down to nothing at all except common stock, within five years.

H. F.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Gilt-edged securities were the leading attraction today of a firm stock market. The general run of closing prices were slightly higher than Friday but off from their best. Domestic rails gained on fair demand. Oil leaders slipped. Tobacco shares were steady. Greek bonds gained while Japanese loans declined.

Paris: French bank shares declined, while rentes, domestic utilities and steels moved unevenly in a slow bourse today. Ottoman bank shares rose seven points among firm foreign issues.

Amsterdam: Domestic issues gained moderately today and American shares firmed after an irregular opening. Trading was moderate, hampered by the present international uncertainties.

Liverpool: Cotton prices declined 25 points, the one day limit, today, due mainly to imposition of an excess profits tax in India and a report of United States export subsidy funds shortage.

Steel Firm Net Up

NEW YORK (AP)—American Steel Foundries reported consolidated net income for 1939 of $1,368,514, equal to $1.15 a share on common stock, compared with net loss of $1,750,235 in 1938. Plants are in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Jan. 29

Sterling:	Europe Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Demand	$3.98⅞	$3.98⅛	$4.2397
Cables	3.99⅜	3.98¾	4.2397
France—franc	.0026¼	.0026	4.2397
Belgium—belga	.1694	.1694	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	†
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0074½	.0074¼	.0220
Finland—finn'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.3961
Port'gal—escudo	.0370x	.0370x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0065x	.0065x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.2280	.2280	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0510	.0515	.2028
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Uruguay—peso†	.1950	.1950	.4740
	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3028	.3028	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2487	.2490	*
Shanghai—dol	.0781	.0790	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	.4687	.4687	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8819	.8800	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. #Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper rate. †††Not quoted. xNominal.

Safeway Stores' Sales Gain

SAN FRANCISCO—Safeway Stores, Inc. reports sales of $27,106,893.45 for the four weeks ended Jan. 20, 1940, an increase of $5.61 per cent compared with $25,714,735.30 for the same period of 1939. Stores in operation totaled 2,844 in this period compared with 3,099 in the similar period of 1939.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
100	Ainsworth (1½g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Air Assoc (½)	10	10	10
100	Air Investors	2½	2½	2½
10	Ala Co Sou (8g)	74¼	74¼	74
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	106	106	106
500	Alum Co Am (6g)	94½	94½	94½
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	149	148½	148½
50	Alum Ltd (4½g)	114½	114½	114½
20	Am Book (4)	104	103½	103½
100	Am Capital B	4½	4⅜	4⅜
400	Am Cyan B (.60a)	½	½	½
500	Am Exp Lines	34½	34	34
1000	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	18⅝	18½

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

YARNS

YARNS—Complete line for Knitting, Afghan, Needlepoint, Rug making supplies, novelties. Low prices. Samples free. Pepperell Yarns, Dept. CSM, East Pepperell, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of references are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

SUBLET furnished apt. or sell furnishings; near The Mother Church. Call Com. 8041, Boston.

HAIRDRESSERS

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.
Croquinole, Spiral and Machineless Permanents
TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE. Tel. 2095-W

MOVING AND STORAGE

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads anywhere. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment.
MID. 2403—CALL ANY TIME
129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

ROOMS AND BOARD

MONTREAL, Drummond St.—Attractive room, suitable business gentleman; semi-private bath; breakfast, evening dinner. BE. 3874.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Music-Education and Piano Instruction
LOIS ADLER 726 West End Avenue New York City
Riverside 9-3300 mornings
Formerly Faculty Member Juilliard School

PIANO lessons; rapid, enjoyable instruction by successful teacher of children; business people; $1 in your home. Eliot 1516, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A HIGH cash price paid for worn fur coats, chokers, etc. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th (Nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OUR **Junior** **Charge Accounts**
are for young business women starting out on a career. No previous credit standing is required and arrangements are made so payments are divided over several months. Ask for complete details at our credit office on mezzanine floor.
Braunsteins
THE FASHION CAPITAL OF DELAWARE

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

DALY & ROGERS
Florists
1026 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
(The La Salle) Washington, D. C.
Phones {NAtional 1556 / NAtional 1557 / OXford 0551

Rose Hanskat's Stayform
Solves the Corset Problem
Aids Correct Posture
Different from a corset. Exclusive. For every type of figure.
PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT
Columbia 6724
LILIAN L. DIXON
Washington, D. C.

Wage-Hour Law Repeal Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce urged business men to "vigorous action" for repeal of the Wage-Hour Law, asserting that "few legislative enactments have produced greater confusion."

The Chamber's view was expressed Jan. 27 in a report by the committee on manufacture, headed by B. C. Heacock of Peoria, Ill.

The report said there was little indication that the Act had done anything to eliminate "cut-throat" competition, and that, on the other hand, the law had made it more difficult for American producers to compete with foreign products.

President Commends Army Day Co-operation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt commended the Military Order of the World War for sponsoring observance of Army Day, to be held this year on April 6.

In a letter to Commander Charles A. Mills of the Order, the President said it was rendering a public service in helping to "acquaint the American people with their Army and give them a better understanding of its composition, its duties and its needs."

Hull-La Guardia Slate Heard in California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—"Secretary of State Cordell Hull for President, and Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York for Vice-President."

This national slate was recently proposed to the Pasadena Town Meeting by its Director, Dr. Frederick W. Roman, former professor of education at New York University, author, lecturer, and founder of several forums in Southern California.

MAINE

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Midwinter Sale of Furniture
Quality furniture in tune with the Maine way of living at sale prices held to last year's low level in spite of advancing costs. Notable savings on mattresses, maple bedroom sets, dining room sets, chairs and studio couches.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
Mail Orders Filled. Phone Orders Dial 2-4681
PORTLAND, ME.

SILVER
A welcome, useful and lasting gift
Spoons, forks, knives, bowls, dishes, pitchers, trays, tea and coffee services
CARTER BROS. CO.
Jewelers
PORTLAND, MAINE

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
We invite Your inspection of Gruen Watches
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

Randall-McAllister COAL OIL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 616 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

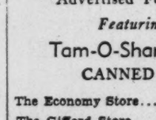
3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store.....41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store .....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

HALL BROS. CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil Oil Burners
PHONE 1100

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020



For QUALITY Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

NoMend Silk Stockings
for satisfaction in long wear and smart appearance!
Harry G. Emmons

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER

TEL. **American** TEL.
DYE HOUSE INC. DYERS-CLEANERS DOVER, N.H.
REPAIRING PRESSING
Fur Storage

J. P. KEENAN & CO.
352 Central Ave. Tel. 870
For
Westinghouse Refrigerators and Electric Ranges

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

TIMELY HELPS for Planning Meals
Buy Monitor Nationally Advertised Products. We have the majority of them.
Steele's Service Store
815 Chestnut 296 Phones 4567

NASHUA

INCLUDE
Priscilla Tea Room
On Your Shopping List
Valentine Boxes of Candy, Nuts and Favors. Full Course Dinners.
Restaurant Service
153 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

LUCKETT'S HARDWARE
Paints and Hardware
KING AND ROYAL STREETS
PHONE 86

The COLONIAL
Hair Dressing Parlor
MABEL TAYLOR
A Complete Beauty Service
110 S. Royal St. Alex. 0765

Alexandria Cleaners and Shoe Repairers
Agency Palace Laundry
All types of Laundry Services
ALEX. 2536 711 KING ST.

NEWPORT NEWS

Save in the
January White Sale
NACHMAN
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN
"FRIENDLY"
SHOE for Men

ROANOKE

O. B. Caldwell
Things Good To Eat
Phones 5503, 5504, 5547 104 Grandin Road

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
108 GRANDIN ROAD Dial 2-3128
Delivery Service

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

Co-op MILK and CREAM
"There Are None Better"
PHONE M5426 OR ASK THE DRIVER

THE SMART SHOP
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Suites 1 and 2 Alberta Block
Entrance 305—1st St. West
Sarah E. Hughes — Florence Clarke

CALGARY (Continued)

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866
9 to 12 daily

MEN'S Stylecrest Suits
Correctly tailored, fashion-correct clothes for particular men.
Hudson's Bay Company.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Hudson's Bay Company.
Lingerie for discriminating women who demand the best. See it at the Bay.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Carefree Beauty
Enhancing Natural
Loveliness—
Come to the
"BAY" BEAUTY SALON
THIRD FLOOR
Hudson's Bay Company.

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87 647
Every Day is Bargain Day

SAFEWAY

R. B. ORMISTON
Florist
96 Osborne Street 42 386
"We Telegraph Flowers"

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290
5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See the "Return To Elegance" as featured in the new 1940 WALLPAPERS.
On Display Now at
Robinson's

Christmas Coal burns bright and clear at Christmas and throughout the year.
Clean fuel—Clean delivery
Prompt Service
CHRISTMAS COAL COMPANY
Phone 4-1107 Kenilworth Ave. S.

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Caincross & Lawrence *Limited*
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

You'll Enjoy the Delicious Meals Served in Our Cafeteria
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

February Sale of Furniture
Special feature offers particularly valuable with rising market prices
Bryson-Graham
COMPANY, LIMITED
"Ottawa's Oldest Department Store"

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
At Your Service
GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U. Manager Toronto Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

CHARLES R. HARRIS
INSURANCE
Fire, Auto, Theft and All Other Coverages
26 Adelaide St. W. Phone AD. 0311

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

WARLOW'S CAKE SHOP
575 ST. CLAIR AVENUE WEST
Eccles Cakes Our Specialty
FOR DELIVERY, PHONE LO. 8453

Here's True Economy
The hard-to-do-at-home sheets, pillow cases, tablecloths and spreads are ironed in this service, the balance of the bundle is returned damp. Here is extra value at a low price. Try Economy Service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO **LAUNDERERS** AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

Living Protection
JESSIE M. RITCHIE
representing
Investors Syndicate
HY. 5502 WA. 1925

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotia.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4601

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr 1187

McLachlin Letter Service
316 Federal Building
85 Richmond St. West Ph. EL 0532
We DUPLICATE anything that can be typed, also forms, maps and illustrations.

WINDSOR

New for Spring!
MARTHA WASHINGTON
Cotton Frocks
$1.69 to $2.98
THE C. H. **SMITH** COMPANY LIMITED

WESTINGHOUSE
Radios—Refrigerators
Ranges
Furnish your Home at
Baum & Brody LIMITED
Chatham at Ferry Street

Our Cash and Carry Service is very attractive
Suits, Topcoats and Plain Dresses, 65c
Warren the Cleaner Limited
464 Crawford Ave. *Cleaners of Distinction*

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop . . .
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shirriff's *Lushus* TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made
Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
Telephone ★BElair 3468 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

MARGARET FROCKS
ARE NOW SHOWING THE LATEST NEW YORK MODELS IN SPRING AND SOUTHERN WEAR
Prices $17.95 - $25.00
1442 Sherbrooke St. W. Tel. LA. 1927
Sale at end of each month

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Where Would You Find—

1. The Saguenay?
2. Cape May?
3. The Catskills?
4. The first canal in North America?
5. Unter den Linden?
6. The Lick Observatory?
7. Rutgers University?
8. The country to which the Azores belong?
9. Bryce Canyon?
10. The Kentucky Derby?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Party Fun

Balance in Motion

For this game guests should be paired off as partners. Players are then ranged in two lines on opposite sides of the room, so that partners face each other.

The persons on one side of the room are given a book apiece. Those on the opposite side do the racing. The object is to run to the partner, have the partner place a book on the runner's head, and to return to the starting position without having displaced the book. The runners may not touch the books in any way. When a book falls off a player's head, he must wait for his partner to run up and replace it before he can continue with the race. The book-placing partner may not leave his original position until the book falls, and must return after he has replaced it.

The winning partners are those whose runner first reaches his original starting point with a book on his head.—Bertha N. K., Rochester, N. Y.

Daily Quotation

EVERY man carries with him the world in which he must live.—F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Daily Anecdote

His Daily Bread

The naturalist and explorer John Muir was a curiously simple man. On his trips through the Sierras he never carried a gun, never killed game, or caught fish. He lived almost exclusively on plain dry bread. "There's no waste in it," he used to say. "Every particle is of value."

At dinners to which he was invited, Mr. Muir would usually barely taste of fruit or soup, never touch meat or fancy desserts, talk while others ate, and nibble away between times on a slice of bread without butter.

Once he was in a party starting out to get supper, after which it was proposed to spend the evening in the room of one of the group. As they walked along the street they passed a bakery; Mr. Muir stopped. "Why, friends, look here," he said. "That is good-looking bread; why go any farther? Let's buy a couple of loaves and take them to the room with us."

And he was quite in earnest.

Bible Facts

The Arabah

In the Authorized Version the actual word "Arabah" occurs only in Joshua 18:18, but it is found in many other passages in the Hebrew, being in those passages usually translated "plain."

In its widest sense, "Arabah," which means literally "desert" or "wilderness," was applied to the deep crevice in the earth's surface stretching all the way from the Sea of Galilee to the Gulf of Akabah—one of the arms of the Red Sea—and thus including within it the greater part of the Jordan Valley as well as the Dead Sea. In fact the Dead Sea is sometimes called "the sea of the Arabah"-(A. V. "plain"); while in describing the conquest of Palestine, the author of Joshua (12:1) appears to regard the Arabah (again A. V. "plain") as one of the great divisions of the land.

The Revised Version consistently uses the word "Arabah" instead of "plain."

Turkish Proverbs

A thousand friends are few; one foe, many.

Contentment is an inexhaustible treasure.

The courteous learns his courtesy from the discourteous.

Today's egg is better than tomorrow's hen.

He that accomplishes his ends by deceit shall render up his soul with anguish.

Satan's friendship reaches to the prison door.

The heart's testimony is stronger than a thousand witnesses.

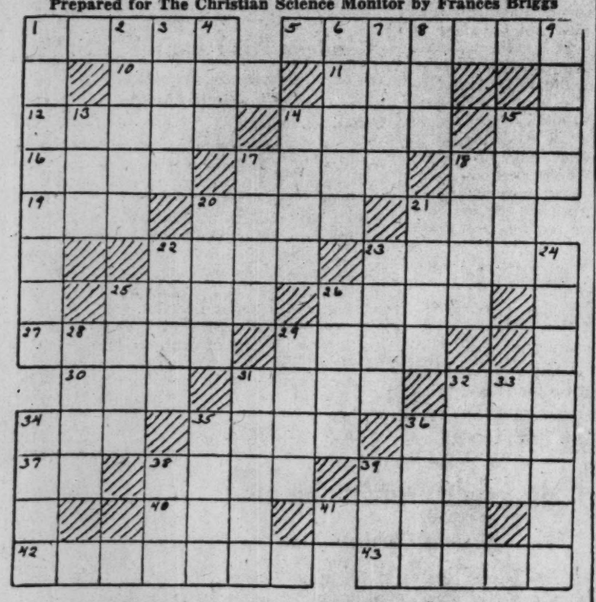
It is not by saying "Honey, honey," that sweetness comes into the mouth.

One already wet does not fear the rain.

Victories attended with little advantage will ruin rather than enlarge an empire.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Aberystwyth?
8—Who composed the opera "La Sonnambula"?
10—What metal is mentioned in Bible?
11—Female of the antelope is what?
12—Where is Caserta?
14—How many toes has the Houdan?
15—What State is south of Iowa (abbr.)?
16—What was relationship of Dathan and Abiram to Eliab?
17—What coin of Palestine is mentioned in New Testament?
18—Samson was of what tribe?
19—David had how many sons named Eliphelet?
20—Who was father of Nimrod (Gen. 10:8)?
21—What is a Chinese sauce for fish?
22—Jehovah appeared to Moses in flame of fire in what?
23—What is found in tropical seas and used for jewelry and ornaments?
25—What bird is often mentioned by poets?
26—What would you call a native of Vejle?
27—What is one of periods into which a boxing contest is divided?
29—Would a galah have sails, wings, or horns (sing.)?
30—What State is east of Illinois (abbr.)?
31—What is a commune of Italy?
32—Who was one of sons of Zophah?
34—Not new.
35—A reservoir for water is what?
36—The bobac has paws, fins, or a bill —which?
37—Railway (abbr.).
38—How would you describe Goliath?
39—What is a fortified and manufacturing city of France?
40—Who was one of heroes of David's guard (II Sam. 23:38)?
41—What loose outer garment was worn by Romans?
42—Where is Monkwearmouth?
43—Who was one of Jacob's sons?

Down

1—What artist is famous for his portrait of his mother?
3—What river of Texas flows to Colorado River?
4—What are snakelike fishes?
6—What is a town of Fr. West Africa on Niger River?
8—What is first name of author of "Ethan Frome"?
7—What is a county of southern Oklahoma?
8—What river of Irish Free State is noted for its fine scenery?
9—What metal was used for tools in Bible times?
13—Coarse part of flax is what?
14—The siscowet is a bird, fish, or deer —which?
15—You would find remains of what civilization at Yucatan?
17—What is used as basis for many perfumes?
18—Who illustrated Dante's "Inferno"?
20—If whey is watery part of milk, what is thickened part?
21—The thrush is noted for its what?
23—To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy.
23—Where was birthplace of apostle Nathanael?
24—Who was a famous English animal painter?
25—What is a commune of Sweden?
28—Seeds of what plant flavor pickles?
28—How would you describe flesh of the tunny?
29—What do you call thick furry coat of some insects?
31—What is a county of northwestern Texas?
33—What was a district of Assyria to which Israelite captives were carried (I Chr. 5:26)?
33—What is a bird mentioned in Bible?
34—What is a river of northwestern France?
35—What is a state of Brazil?
36—What animals are mentioned in title of an Ellis Parker Butler tale?
38—What is sesame?
39—What is a river of northern Chile?

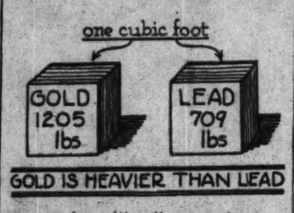
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Gold Is Found in Some Places and Not in Others?

Prospectors who seek for gold have a saying that "Gold is where you find it." The fact is that gold is one of the most widely distributed of metals, occurring in all parts of the earth, and even in the waters of the sea. However, in most localities the gold occurs in such small quantities that it cannot be extracted profitably.

Gold combines with some of the other chemical elements, most commonly with silver, but occasionally with lead, iron, tellurium, and copper. Strictly speaking, however, there is no such thing as gold ore. What is sometimes called gold ore may be quartz or other rock containing a small quantity of free gold.



Gold, then, occurs in strata or veins of gold-bearing rock, and in the ores of various metals. Such gold is obtained by digging or tunneling into the earth. Some such gold mines are very deep. One in the Kolar region of Mysore, India, for example, is more than a mile in depth, while another in the Witwatersand field in South Africa has a depth of 8,000 feet.

Gold in the form of grains or "dust" and nuggets is found in the sand of stream beds in some localities. As the gold-bearing rocks in the hills and mountains break up and crumble, due to the action of frost and rain, bits of free gold are washed into the beds of streams and rivers. Gold, being one of the heaviest metals, tends to work down through the loose sand and gravel, coming to rest on the surface of the underlying rock.

Such gold dust and nuggets are mined by washing the sand in pans, cradles, or other devices; and the process is known as placer mining. Sometimes heavy streams of water at high pressure are used to wash the sand into sluices (long sloping troughs), where the gold, being heavy, sinks to the bottom and is held. This type of mining, however, is so wasteful of the soil that it is forbidden in well-settled areas—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Point of View

Dr. Cambell Morgan tells of a poor fish-wife who was found eating a Christmas dinner which consisted of a piece of bread and a toasted herring.

Her visitor said something about the poverty of the fare, whereupon the venerable woman, with face aglow, replied: "Poor fare? Dear heart, don't you see the Lord has laid tribute on the sea and land to feed me this blessed Christmas Day?"

No Burden

Love feels no burden, regards not labors, would willingly do more than it is able, pleads not impossibility, because it feels sure that it can and may do all things. It is able, therefore, to do all things; and it makes good many deficiencies, and frees many things for being carried out, where he who loves not, faints and lies down. —Thomas à Kempis.

Cabbages and Kings

"I'm sorry, signor, but you should have turned off your 16-cylinder motor—you have already used up your month's quota."

☞ Automobile touring is limited in Italy inasmuch as owners of cars are allowed only seven gallons a month.

☞ Helium is now priced at about one cent a cubic foot as compared with $2,000 in 1917. ☞ A fly's eyes can be studied a mile away with a 200-inch telescope. ☞ A river 200 miles wide seems incredible but that is the distance across the mouth of the Amazon. ☞ Sauerkraut pie is one of the recipes contained in a recent cookbook issued in Germany. ☞ A community forest of Orson, Sweden, earns enough revenue to pay all local taxes, provide free streetcar service, and telephone service. ☞ Says Bruce Barton, "I was surprised to find in Congress how little difference there is between Republicans and Democrats."

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary. Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Abe, Gen. Nobuyuki (nō-bo͞o-yo͞o-kĭ ä-bĕ—even accent) —Recently resigned Japanese Premier.

Caracciolo, Gen. Mario (mä′-ryō kä-rät′-chō-lō)—Administrator of all the Italian Army's technical services.

Chautemps, Camille (kȧ′-mēl′ shō′-tän′)—Vice-Premier of France and Minister of Refugees.

Lopatnikoff, Nikolai (nĭ-kō-lī′ lō-pät′-nĭ-kôf)—Contemporary composer of symphonic music.

Melchior, Lauritz (lou′-rĭts-mĕl′-kĭ-ôr) — Danish tenor of the Metropolitan Opera.

Shaposhnikoff, Gen. B. M. (shä′-pŏsh-nĭ-kôf′) — Chief of the Russian Army General Staff.

Sillanpaeae, Franz (fränts sil′-län-pä′) — Native of Finland, and 1939 winner of the Nobel Prize in literature.

Suomussalmi (swô′-mo͞os-säl′-mĭ) — Strategic point on Finland's narrow "waistline."

Vargas, Getulio (zhĕ-to͞ol′-yo͞o vär′-gȧsh) — President of Brazil.

Yonai, Admiral Mitsumasa (mĭ-tso͞o-mä-sä yô-nī — even accent) — New Premier of Japan.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bucharest (bū′-kȧ-rĕst′)—Capital of Rumania.

Chisinau (kĕ-shĕ-nû′-o͞o)—Capital of the Province of Bessarabia, Rumania.

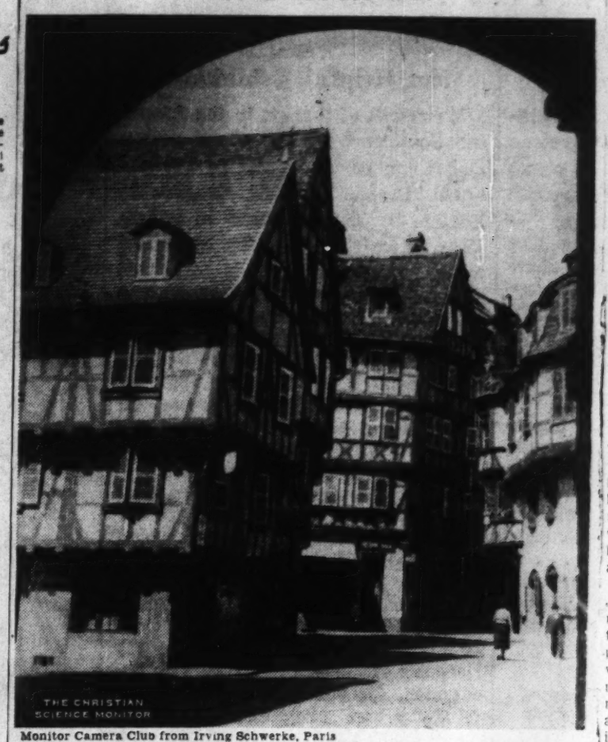
Riksdag (rĭks′-dȧg′)—Swedish Parliament.

Key: ȃle, chȃotic, cȃre, ȧdd, ȧccount, ȧrm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ėnd, silėnt, makėr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ȯbey, ȯrb, ȯdd, sȯft, cȯnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ụnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Know Thy Neighbor

It does not greatly concern me that men do not know me; my great concern is my not knowing them.—Confucius.

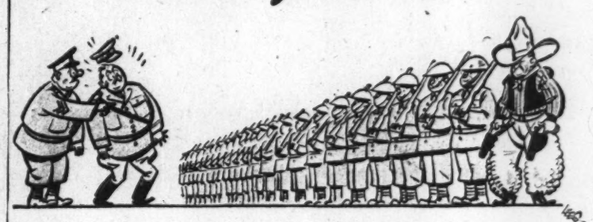
Not a Movie Set



Monitor Camera Club from Irving Schwerke, Paris

An old corner of Colmar, a picturesque village in France

In Lighter Vein



—Humorist

"'Two-Gun Pete' he calls himself—he says there's no fun in Texas nowadays."

Two Hearts in No Time

"She's very clever. She learned to play the piano in no time."
"Yes, I've noticed she does."

Getting Into the Rough

First Golfer: "The traps on this course are very annoying."
Second Golfer (trying to putt): "Yes, will you please close yours?"

Used to Keep Spruced Up

The salesman stopped at the house and asked the lady if he could interest her husband in an electric razor.

"He might be interested in your razor," she remarked, 'for he shaves close onto once a year."

"Shaves once a year!" echoed the salesman. 'I never heard of anything like it."

The lady nodded. "He used to shave twice a year," she drawled. 'But that was when we had lady lodgers."—Long Beach Sun.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cat and Dog Party

Hollywood, Calif.

According to their annual custom, a humane society in Hollywood held recently a party in honor of its animal inmates. The home was appropriately decorated, and on a large festive tree various gifts were hung—dog biscuits, catnip, toys, and the like, all in little red stockings.

The popular youthful actress, Jane Withers, presided over the major part of the program, an auction. Various little people, accompanied by parents or older friends, were on hand with their pin money, to buy a pet. The bids ranged from 5 cents to $1.50; and as each animal was presented to its eager and successful claimant, a stocking from the tree was also given. Several of the children asked wistfully if they might buy a dog with their nickels—all they had—and their appeals were granted in each instance.

There was much unselfishness, delight, and good will expressed by all guests, whether there merely from interest or from a desire to give an animal a home; and the purpose of the occasion seemed a not unimportant contribution to the whole spirit of the holiday season.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

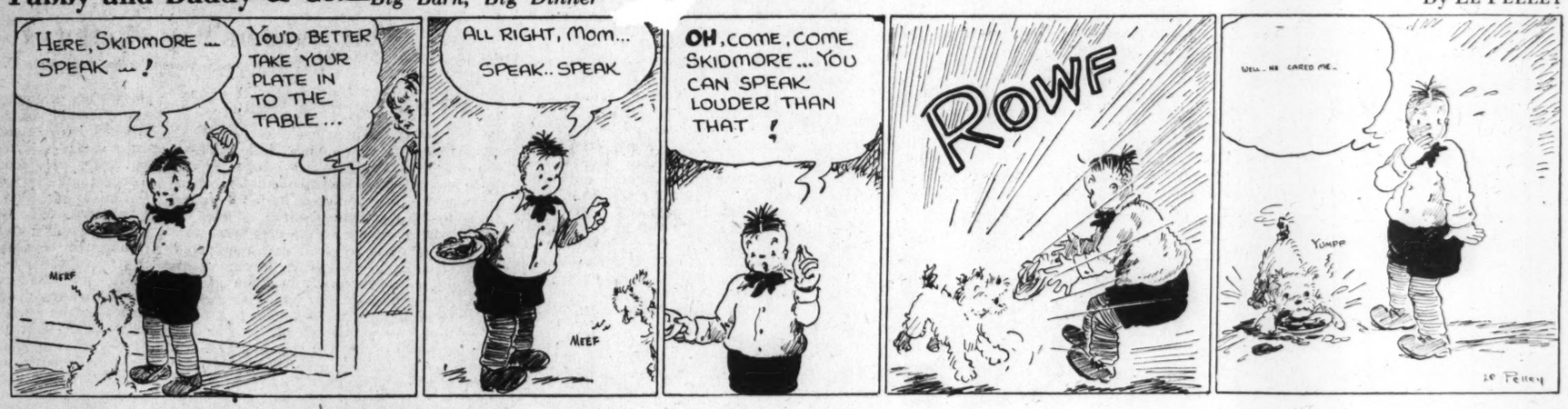
1. A river in Quebec Province, Canada, noted for its scenic beauty and depth.
2. The southernmost point of New Jersey, north of the entrance to Delaware Bay.
3. They are mountains in eastern New York.
4. Mother Brook, dug in 1639 in eastern Massachusetts. It connects the Charles and Neponset Rivers, making Boston an island.
5. A famous street in Berlin.
6. It is on the summit of Mt. Hamilton, Calif.
7. New Brunswick, New Jersey.
8. Portugal.
9. A national park in southern Utah.
10. Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let brotherly love continue.—Heb. 13:1.

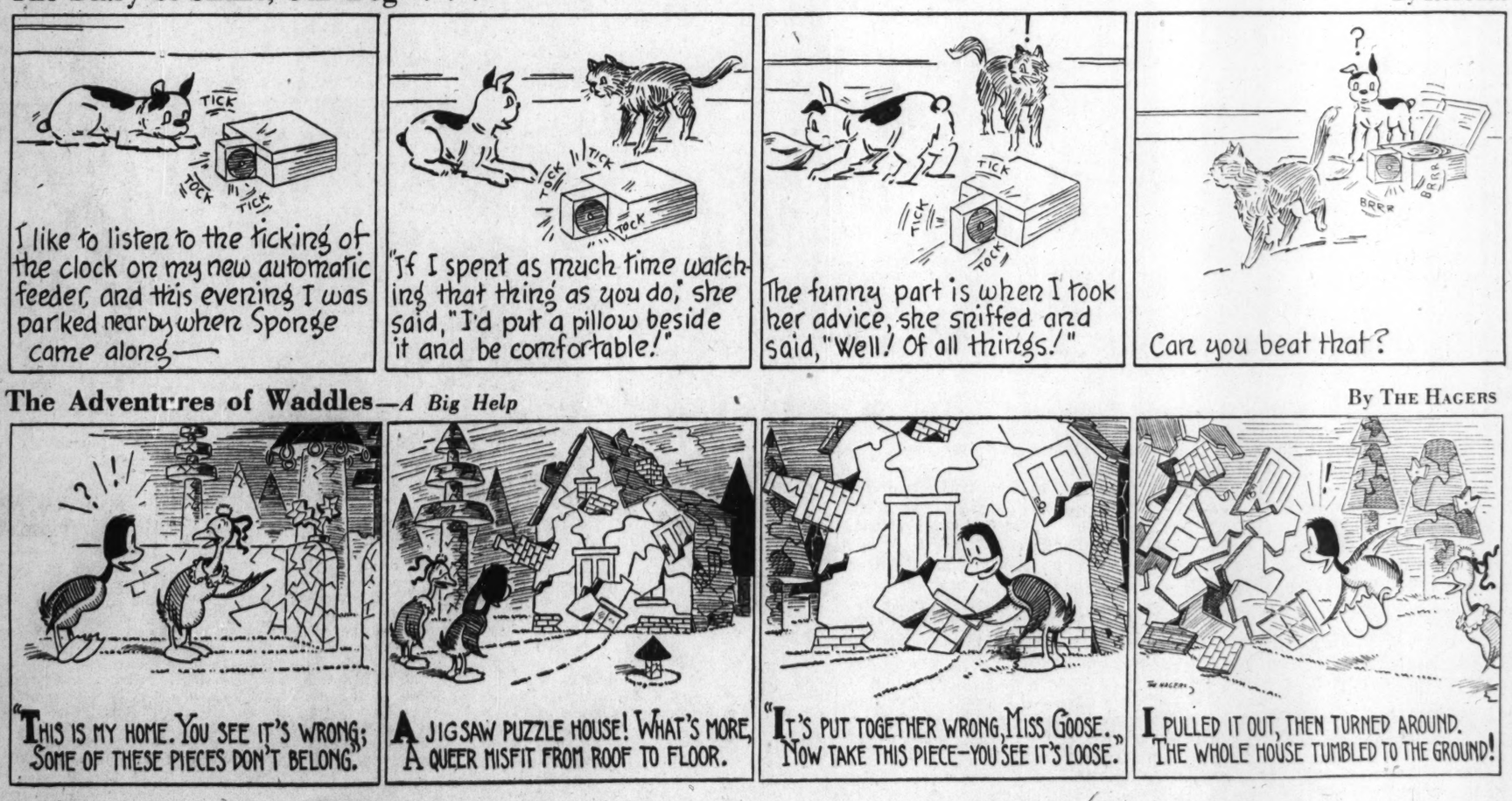
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Big Bark, Big Dinner*

By Le Pelley


HERE, SKIDMORE ... SPEAK ...!
YOU'D BETTER TAKE YOUR PLATE IN TO THE TABLE...
MERF
ALL RIGHT, MOM... SPEAK.. SPEAK
NEEF
OH, COME, COME SKIDMORE ... YOU CAN SPEAK LOUDER THAN THAT !
ROWF
YUMPP
LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—? ? ?

By Rodgers


TICK
TOCK
I like to listen to the ticking of the clock on my new automatic feeder, and this evening I was parked nearby when Sponge came along—
"If I spent as much time watching that thing as you do," she said, "I'd put a pillow beside it and be comfortable!"
The funny part is when I took her advice, she sniffed and said, "Well! Of all things!"
BRRR
Can you beat that?

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Big Help*

By The Hagers

"THIS IS MY HOME. YOU SEE IT'S WRONG; SOME OF THESE PIECES DON'T BELONG."
A JIGSAW PUZZLE HOUSE! WHAT'S MORE, A QUEER MISFIT FROM ROOF TO FLOOR.
"IT'S PUT TOGETHER WRONG, MISS GOOSE. NOW TAKE THIS PIECE—YOU SEE IT'S LOOSE."
I PULLED IT OUT, THEN TURNED AROUND. THE WHOLE HOUSE TUMBLED TO THE GROUND!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ending War With an Idea

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's invitation to the women of America to come forward with "an idea that will strike right at the heart of the war spirit" shows how general has become the recognition that the causes of conflict are mental. This discernment alone does not make the conquest of war easier, but it sets up a reliable signpost on the road to war's end.

The human mentality, however, whose egotism and greed cause wars, cannot provide the idea that will end them. That must come from a higher source. The prophet Malachi turned the thought of the Jews toward this idea when he said, "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us? why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother . . . ?"

Jesus' teachings made clearer the concept of one Father. And in our own day Mary Baker Eddy, in "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," further developed the idea:

> It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established.

This understanding of one parenthood — that of infinite, ever-present good—and the true brotherhood of man alone can end wars, because there is no other concept of life that can form the basis of a peace free from the conflicting selfish interests and ambitions that are the seed of wars. When the consciousness of individual men is so permeated with this Christian ideal that they not only live it in their homes and outside relationships but will tolerate no other basis for the conduct of the affairs of their communities and nations, then a permanent peace will be within their reach.

Preview of Spring

While the vernal season still drowses deep under the paper blankets of the calendar, earmuffed postmen are busily delivering to dwellers of the North Temperate Zone figurative first robins and early violets. For that many-leaved harbinger of spring, the seed catalogue, is already in the mails. Its drab cocoon gives small hint of the butterfly within. Opening it one finds himself "knee deep in June."

Viewing this colorful and weedless printed garden, the burden of the householder becomes lighter. His cheery whistle as he clears a path through snow to the garage proclaims that summer is already on its way.

Remember the Dacia

At a time when small disagreements between the United States and Great Britain can be purposely and unnecessarily enlarged, it may be useful to remember a famous incident of the World War—and its outcome. The Dacia was a Hamburg-Amerika ship engaged in the cotton trade. When war started British command of the seas bottled her up in a Texas port. Then after some months it was announced that she had been sold to an American citizen of German extraction and under the American flag would carry cotton to Germany.

Germans and German-Americans were exultant. Admitting the Dacia to American registry opened a door for the possible escape of all the great German liners tied up in American harbors. And if Britain permitted the ship to reach Germany the British blockade was broken. But London declared the transfer of registry violated international law and warned Washington that the Dacia would be stopped and taken before a prize court. It was made to appear that the United States was daring Britain to seize the ship and the British were publicly accepting the challenge. Diplomatic notes were exchanged. Tension grew and when the ship sailed in January, 1915, men in both governments feared an incident that might produce war.

But Ambassador Page had an inspiration. He knew that the American Government was not convinced it was upholding a vital right or that such devices for breaking the blockade were justified. The real trouble was that bad feeling had been built up between Britain and America. Mr. Page had a little conversation with Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, the heart of which was a most suggestive question: "Have you ever heard of the French fleet?" The upshot was that a French cruiser stopped the Dacia and a French prize court confiscated ship and cargo. And there was not a ripple of protest in America! Today the Dacia might well be remembered on both sides of the Atlantic.

Not Helpful Exhibitions

Movement of tourists to the American Southwest for the winter season makes timely the appeal of the National League Against Cruelty in Rodeos. It asks the public to refrain from patronizing this form of "entertainment" on the grounds that it is debasing and cruel and serves no useful purpose. Some rodeos, roping contests, or "wild west" shows, as they are variously called, are said to have been "refined" in a measure upon the insistence of humane societies and the authorities, but there can be no doubt that many cruel practices persist.

Not all rodeos have abandoned, for instance, the use of the gee-strap, or cinch over the flanks, which causes excruciating suffering, hence artificial bucking. Burrs, even tacks, have been used under the saddle of older cow horses. The employment of electric sticks or other means to cause a steer or a horse to "act wild" is said by the League's investigators to be not uncommon. Of course, the "hog-tying" of steers and calves and business of "bulldogging," in which a steer's neck is twisted until it falls over, is hardly helpful to the animal.

Probably the worst aspect of the "unrefined" rodeo is the effect on the spectator. History has several examples of what happened to nations whose people became calloused to the suffering of dumb animals.

Compulsory Illusion

Rarely arises a public issue more deceptive than compulsory sickness insurance, which has been knocking at the portals of Congress and of State legislatures. Only President Roosevelt's decision of last month to drop the Wagner national health bill headed off a major debate in the Senate this winter. While the proposed approach was indirect, on a straight test of the compulsory system it would have found surprisingly little chance of getting through, according to a poll of the Senate published today by this paper. Less than a dozen Senators were willing to announce themselves in favor of compulsory sickness insurance.

On the surface it may seem peculiar that so plausible a project should receive so little support. Legislation to tax the people to get the money to pay for their medical care, meantime giving the doctors a guaranteed income good times or bad, looks like something the medical profession could welcome. But ministering to the sick is more than mass production. The organized doctors fought the plan.

Compulsory sickness insurance is a type of State medicine. The system suffers from drawbacks that follow Government entrance into a field unnatural for the State, according to the medical profession, which includes in its objections:

Over-standardization of medical methods.

Lowering of the quality of medical service.

Handicapping of medical progress.

Encouragement of perfunctory treatment.

Building up of an enormous volume of red tape in required reports.

Development of a great new administrative cost.

Undesirable centralization of the profession at Washington.

Limitation of choice of physician.

Undue tendency to lean on the State system in form of excess demands for medical care.

Over-medication.

Creation of a huge new bureaucracy.

Pushing of doctors into politics.

Basically the compulsory insurance question gets into the old conflict between security and liberty, more familiar in government than in medicine. That accounts for much of its deceptiveness.

"The intensification of dependence of the individual on the State for the provision of the necessities of life tends to make the individual more and more the creature of the State rather than to make the State the servant of the citizen," observed the American Medical Association recently in protest.

The medical profession, in short, declares the cost of the security too high and that it would not give value either for the money paid or in the service. But obviously, medical opinion is not alone in opposition. A full quarter century has elapsed since compulsory sickness insurance first came to the attention of America. If after all that time only a handful of Senators is sufficiently convinced of its merits to say so in an anonymous poll, public opinion in the United States seems far from convinced that compulsory sickness insurance can be harmonized with "the American way."

Hard to See for the Strings

Boiled Eggs à la Locomotive

Word of the unqualified hospitality of the Near East greeted our ears long before we entered the Dardanelles on our way to Istanbul. As we passed through this gateway on into the East, we experienced more than one instance of the warm kindness among these people of Turkey, Iraq, and Syria.

A Bedouin custom prevails that the chieftain of an Arab tribe provide food and lodging to any stranger at his camp, without questioning his identity or his business. If the guest does not explain his presence within three days, the host may then inquire. This same cordiality extends itself into Turkish and Syrian mores. And while we never had occasion to enjoy any such Arab entertainment, one of the most delightful experiences in all our travels was afforded by this innate hospitality from a Turkish railroad engineer.

Imagine eleven first-class passengers, none of whom could speak Turkish and only one with a speaking knowledge of French, stranded on the northern edge of the Syrian desert between two railroad washouts on the Taurus Express. It was on a cold November dawn, on the route from Istanbul to Bagdad. The seasonal rains had come early and already managed to wash out a bridge between us and Mosul—our immediate destination. In the night the track over which we had already passed was undermined by the flooding rivers, cutting us off from Aleppo, our last previous stop.

Thus we rose to discover our lone *wagon-lit* marooned beside a locomotive watering tower. Around this tower and telegraph shack were huddled three or four wattle huts and an overgrown puddle only recently born of the rains. Aside from this desolate community, with its ubiquitous dogs, we were very much in the desert. But we were not alone. For company we had about fifty Turks, Arabs, and Syrians from the third-class coaches—volubly irate over this unexpected inconvenience — several trainmen, and our blessed friend, the Turkish engineer.

* * *

Not only had the deluge separated us from Mosul and Aleppo, but it had also cut us off from the dining cars at either point. Our companions of the third class could supply their own needs, not hesitating to appropriate the scrawny chickens attached to the native huts. They would not have eaten our European fare, had we had any. We, however, lacked not only the will to steal, but also the language to make our hunger known to those upon whom we were dependent.

As the day wore on, the necessity for sustenance grew more urgent among us. Two of us decided to attempt a foraging expedition despite the handicaps of our language deficiency. If there were chickens, as we saw that there were, *ergo* there must also be eggs. The two of us braved the mire sursounding the tracks to prove the validity of our logic.

Approaching the cab of a still steaming engine, we were met by a hearty grin and Turkish salutation from the engineer. We responded with our friendliest smile—that wordless language of all human association. There followed ten minutes of futile gesticulation. However, my strange squawkings, optimistically reminiscent of a hen, failed utterly to convey the idea that we wanted food, particularly eggs. Just as we were about to despair of ever satisfying our friend's eager efforts to understand, a scraggly chick appeared around the front of the engine. Sheer inspiration must have guided me to seize upon an oval pebble and point frantically at what we hoped to be the source of our food supply.

* * *

At once, a flash of comprehension rewarded my efforts, and the engineer disappeared around the end of the coal tender. Returning, he held aloft the most delectable looking egg of all my experience. A working medium having thus been established, it did not take long to convince him that we could use twelve of the same and were willing to pay.

Our now warm friend refused to accept money, but motioned us to ascend into the cab with him. Whereupon he dusted off the jump seat behind the gears and urged me to be seated. My gentleman companion was allowed to stand while a hand-turned copper pot (purchased by us in the bazaars of Istanbul) was filled with water from the engine. Our host then put the eggs in the pot and set it over hot coals from the engine to boil.

While the eggs bubbled merrily over the shovelful of heat, the engineer amused his guests by running the engine back and forth over the siding. To my utter delight, he even allowed me to handle some of the instruments. After the eggs were ready, he proceeded to brew us a hot drink from his own meager supply.

Returning triumphant to the ravenous nine we had left behind, we offered them the hard-boiled eggs. A full course turkey dinner was never received more gratefully nor eaten more heartily. From then until our rescue forty-eight hours later, the gracious engineer provided us with what food he had in his small supply. Indeed, we did not feast upon mutton within a Bedouin encampment like Lawrence of Arabia, but to me it seemed strangely fitting that twentieth century Americans should enjoy this ageless tradition of Oriental hospitality in the cab of a modern locomotive. H. H.

Can Peace Come to the Pacific?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Diplomacy uses a language of its own. When it speaks with blunt sternness, it is quite in order for laymen to keep their seats—and their tempers. When it speaks with quiet simplicity, the time has come to watch out.

The State Department illustrated both sides of the diplomatic vocabulary last week. It spoke severely to London; it spoke calmly to Tokyo.

There is nothing in the heated exchange of notes between the British and American Governments on shipping delays and postal contraband out of which any major dispute between the two countries will grow. No such indignation as the phraseology of the notes might imply is felt within the State Department. The United States does not wish its underlying sympathy and co-operation with the Allied cause to be so taken for granted that Britain becomes careless or casual with American rights, and is saying so in strong terms. That is all.

There is everything in the polite exchange of views between the Japanese and American Governments, however, on trade discrimination and treaty violations to indicate that relations between the two countries have reached decisive crisis. The stage of stern notes and strong reprimands has passed. Diplomacy has turned to its quiet language and it is apparent that the American people are soon to be called upon to make a crucial decision of foreign policy affecting America's whole future role in the Pacific.

* * *

Six months ago Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, penned a simple, argumentative, three-paragraph note to Kensuke Horinouchi, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, informing Tokyo that its treaty of commerce and navigation with the United States, in effect since 1911, was being terminated.

Last week—two days before the treaty expired at midnight, January 26—Ambassador Horinouchi called at the State Department at the request of his Government to ask whether the United States would be willing to negotiate a temporary agreement and if not, whether Washington would join with Tokyo in an informal exchange of notes affirming that trade would go on as usual. Adolph A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, had been authorized to say "no." He said "no."

When diplomacy uses such simple words and so few words, it is apparent that policy has been determined and decision taken. Since Japan began its systematic invasion of China in 1931, the United States has been formulating what its ultimate reply would be. Many notes were written and many words were spoken during the past nine years. The notes and the words have come to an end. Few things could be more significant.

* * *

What the United States wants from Japan is the restoration of the "Open Door" in China, and the "Open Door" means equality of economic opportunity for all nations alike. Both America and Japan agreed to it in the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922, at which time they both pledged to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

Since the beginning of her attempted conquest of China, Japan has renounced the political obligations of the Nine-Power Treaty and has denied to the United States the economic rights that treaty embodied. It is not an exaggeration to say that that "Open Door" in China has not only been closed but is in the process of being locked, bolted, and sealed, and if in the future there is intended to be any admission to the Chinese market, it would be a privilege extended by Tokyo—not a right available to all.

Ironically Japan, in appealing for the continuance of the expired treaty, has cited the radical falling off of American commerce with China as proof of the diminishing importance of China to American trade, neglecting to mention what part the Japanese invasion played in bringing this about.

For nine years the United States has been hoping that internal sentiment in Japan would cause the Government to alter its military and economic policy. It hasn't. For nine years the United States has been hoping that in some way Chinese resistance would halt the Japanese conquest. It hasn't.

* * *

The central fact in this situation is that throughout these years it has been American export of strategic war supplies which has enabled Japan to carry on its conquest and to establish rigid control over most Chinese industry, finance, and natural resources.

Thus the dilemma which is about to be faced is: Japan's conquest in China, made possible by war-material imports from America, is destroying the "Open Door" principle of equality of commercial opportunity which the United States wishes to restore.

The expiration last week of the Japanese trade treaty gives the United States new freedom of action. No precipitate step is expected. The President and the State Department will give Japan opportunity to reappraise the prospects.

* * *

It is a grave and consequential decision. Neither the American Government nor the American people approach it in any mood of anger or with any ill will toward the Japanese people. The issue has every appearance of an impasse from which much harm and hostility can come.

It need not be. Intelligence and understanding are urgently needed on both sides. Agreement alone can bring benefit to every nation which has interests on the Pacific. Japan will need courage and vision to make its contribution. Perhaps the United States, as Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell has suggested, can take the lead in encouraging Great Britain, France, and The Netherlands to join in guaranteeing to Japan equal access to raw materials and trade in the Philippines, India, French Indo-China, and the East Indies on the basis of which humanity will be the winner and war will be the loser. Peace *can* come to the Pacific.

Our Readers Say—Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

While Congress Argues

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Once when I was a very young girl we had burglars—two men tried to enter our home by an upstairs door to a bedroom where I was asleep. The women of the house called out so loudly that lights went on all over the neighborhood. I suppose the neighbors were planning to come to our aid but only one man came. He had forgotten to change his night clothes but he hadn't forgotten his gun.

That is years ago now but I still recall the comfort and assistance he was to a house where only women lived. My mother still talks of his bravery and sincerity and still wonders why all the other men stayed at home. Only lately, since Finland is calling and our Congressmen are arguing again, do I better understand.

KATHRINE H. WILLIAMS

San Antonio, Texas

Russia's Reforms vs. Her Methods

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent edition of the Monitor a Washington correspondent, in an exposition of the Finnish situation, made the following observation: "One of the most valuable criteria of a nation's morality is its attitude towards its womanhood, its sense of equality between men and women. The Finns were the first in Europe to extend the vote to women citizens who now play an active and important role in the country's civic and business life."

May I have the opportunity of adding to this the note that suffrage was extended to women in Russia in July, 1917—five months before Finland drew up its declaration of independence. This enfranchisement of women was made by the Kerensky government, but was confirmed by the Bolsheviks in accordance with Lenin's frequently reiterated injunction that there should not be the smallest difference between the political, social, and economic rights extended to men and women. In 1913 Catherine Breshkovskaya, with her great knowledge of the feminist movements throughout the world and her noble concept of the role that woman has to play in a justly organized society, was writing:

> In Russia . . . the opportunity to study and perfect oneself is very hard for both sexes. Consequently the boys and girls are on an equal level of education, and so understand each other quite well. We shall not have a "woman question," for the women will not ask but take their rights as a matter of course.

And perhaps it is not wholly irrelevant—on this point of equality—to remind oneself of the statement made by the Negro artist, Paul Robeson, who is not a Communist: that only in Russia has he felt free from the racial discriminations and persecutions still to be met with in the United States.

I write as one with warm personal reasons for feeling profoundly shocked by the criminal, indefensible invasion of Finland—whether the motive for the assault be one of imperialism or, more complexly, one of fear; but with, also, a growing sense of the immense threat to integrity of judgment that lies in an emotional over-simplification of human issues. To recognize certain basic aspirations, and certain definite achievements, of a system need not invalidate one's wholehearted opposition to the means employed for their realization, and one's firm belief in the ultimate futility of all such means to maintain the good desired. May it not be asked, indeed, if such a recognition is not vital to an understanding sound enough and spacious enough to formulate, in the face of violence, not reprisals but the irrefutable retort of positive social reforms?

Cambridge, Mass. DORIS PEEL

"When People Pray"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am indeed grateful for The Christian Science Monitor's stand on the many political problems facing us in the United States of America today. When all the people pray for good government, and bring out in their lives the government of God, the time of which Jesus spoke will be seen; "look up, for your redemption draweth nigh."

Dorchester, Mass. M. E. B.

Condemnation and the A. S. U.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a delegate at the American Student Union convention I was one of the forty-nine who voted for the amendment condemning the Soviet. However, I can see justification for opposing the amendment.

Among the steps which mark the approach of a nation to war is the gradual suppression of civil liberties of minority groups. Therefore the American Student Union urges full rights for Communists as the group which is likely to be the first to be deprived of civil liberties.

If the American Student Union works to keep America out of war, to protect civil liberties, and to promote government expenditures for human needs instead of for armaments, then it is a desirable force in the nation. B. P.

Ridgewood, N. J.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Christmas Card for Canada

A message about Canada has been given to the world in time for Christmas. . . .

The message is from an important element in our big-brother nation, the United States of America. It is a reminder that Canada, at this Christmas time—a time when we are at war in defense of our highest ideals—has conditions and qualities which really are opportunities for service to all nations and to all future generations of mankind.

A paragraph must be given to an explanation of how this message comes. . . .

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is a daily newspaper, published in Boston. The MONITOR is one of the most wonderful newspapers of today. It deliberately seeks world-wide circulation and therefore publishes world-wide news. And its editorial staff, including reporters and correspondents, is so clever and devoted that it makes its news from everywhere intensely interesting. . . . Read the MONITOR and you will find its advertising columns a reflex of the world of business. All kinds of business people in every country in the world cry their wares in this most cosmopolite of printed sheets. And these two things together—news and advertising—imply another: the policy of the paper must take the whole world into consideration.

Some time ago the MONITOR brought out a simple but remarkable feature—single-page displays under the title, "The World at Your Fireside." . . .

In its issue of December 4, this page of the MONITOR is devoted wholly to Canada. . . .

Canada as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations is clearly set forth. The friendliness that exists between Canada and its great neighbor nation, the United States, is presented on lines of ideals, close social ties, and reciprocal and growing trade. . . .

Here is indeed a wonderful Christmas card to Canada. It is from one community in the United States, but its tone of friendliness and appreciation should be taken as expressive of the feeling of the American people in general toward us Canadians. . . .

As one Canadian, I speak for myself and those whose sentiments I share when I say to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and all who take, even in part, its view of Canada, that we value, beyond the power of words to express, the friendliness and good will of their "Christmas Card." Their noble and ennobling suggestion that in these awful days of war, or in the days of peace to follow, this young Canadian nation may have a special place to fill, a special work to do, we accept in deep humility and with high resolve to serve the future with utmost loyalty.—A. C. Campbell in *The Canadian Unionist*.